THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

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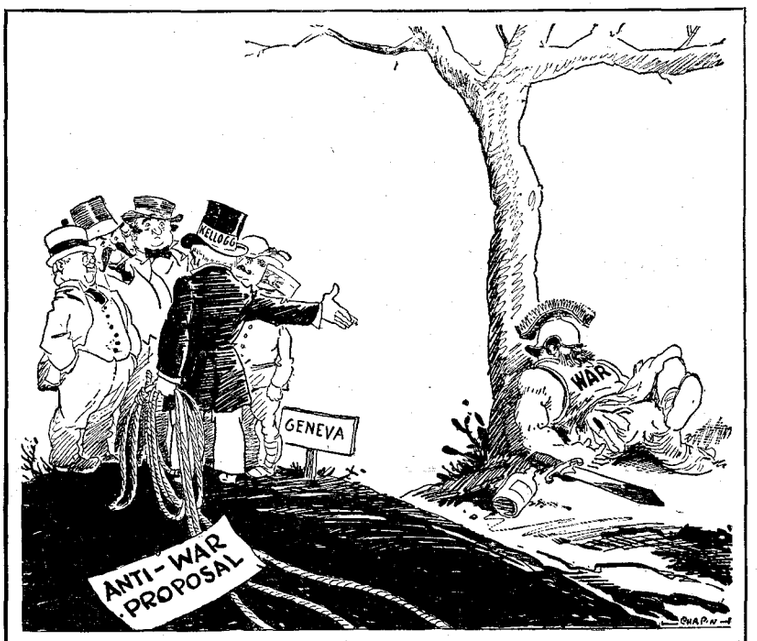
UNCLE SAM OUT TO END WAR

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES desires to see the institution of war abolished." This strong and plain statement is made by Secretary of State Kellogg, who goes still further and puts our Government on record as "ready to conclude with the French, British, Italian, Japanese, and German Governments a single multilateral treaty open to subsequent adherents by any and all other governments, binding the parties thereto not to resort to war with one another." According to the Secretary of State, "this is the position of the Government of the United States, and this is the object which we are seeking to attain."



PROPOSING A "NECKTIE" PARTY
—Chapin in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

Here is a message, exclaims *The Commonweal* (New York), "to make the diplomatic universe hold its breath." It constitutes "the broadest, as well as the most specific invitation to abolish war that has yet come from any first-class nation," says the Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal*. "It is, we believe, a profoundly honest and serious effort to lift the whole question of the world's peace and order to a plane of courageous and practical action," comments the Chicago *Evening Post*. "It has fallen to Secretary Kellogg to make one of those bold and decisive departures in policy which form the mile-posts in world relations," declares the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, published in Mr. Kellogg's home city, which goes on to say:

"To the accusation that the United States, by holding aloof from the League of Nations and the World Court, has been a deserter from the cause of World peace, Secretary Kellogg now replies with a stirring summons to the nations to cease their bickerings, and for once and all renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

"For the past year he has been discussing an outlawry of war treaty with France. The position he has assumed in those negotiations now becomes the definite war-prevention policy of the United States. This country offers to engage with any and all nations never to go to war, under any circumstances. This offer to outlaw war without qualification is the fruit of a profound devotion to peace, a deliberate judgment that there is no possible difference between nations which justifies the horror of bloodshed. What answer will the nations make to this call for complete renunciation of all war?"

This question is answered most reassuringly from Paris by Paul Scott Mowrer, who reports that Secretary Kellogg's proposal is gradually winning favor with the European nations. In Mr. Mowrer's dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News* we read:

"Careful inquiry in the chancelleries of Europe leads to the belief that adoption by practically all the nations of Europe of the United States' proposal of a multilateral treaty outlawing war now is only a question of time.

"Europe's first reaction to this proposal was unfavorable, but gradually the view is gaining ground that the present moment is perhaps decisive in regard to relations between the United States and Europe. Rejection of our proposal would, in the words of one foreign diplomat, be nothing less than a catastrophe, for it would tend to keep Europe and the United States apart, and might perilously aggravate the incipient United States-British naval rivalry.

"Acceptance, on the other hand, probably would lead to close cooperation of the United States with the League of Nations, thus ending a decade of unfortunate misunderstandings between the two great branches of the white race peopling the opposite shores of the Atlantic.

"All influential members of the League Secretariat favor such an acceptance. So do Germany and Japan, and probably Great Britain and Russia. Canada is using her good offices for acceptance by both Great Britain and France. Foreign Minister Briand of France has been influenced by these circumstances during the course of the recent private conversations at Geneva, and French opinion, which had been greatly confused during the negotiations, is slowly being somewhat enlightened by a few far-seeing journalists, and such American utterances as Secretary Kellogg's recent speech and Senator Borah's timely article.

"The chances are that France will presently request information on several points from Washington, and that thereafter negotiations will be opened with other great Powers. But even if France unexpectedly tries to let the proposal drop, this will be impossible because the United States already has communicated the documents to Spain and Germany, and soon will communicate them to Great Britain.

"A vastly important situation underlies these negotiations.

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The United States, after refusing to join the League plan for peace, has gradually evolved a complete peace policy of its own. The time has come, therefore, to compare these two plans and see to what extent they are similar and can be reconciled, and to what extent they differ fundamentally."

What should be the attitude of Great Britain toward the Kellogg proposal? asks the independent and influential London *Observer;* and it replies: "The question can admit of but one answer—acceptance, prompt, unconditional, and whole-hearted. This answer is inspired, not only by our whole conception of the international relationship of the English-speaking peoples, but our special position in the League of Nations."

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BROUGHT BACK THE WHOLE TREE

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Before examining the reaction of our own papers to this plan to abolish war, let us hear what Secretary Kellogg himself has to say about it. Speaking in New York, on March 15, before the Council on Foreign Relations, he said:

"As you are all aware, in a communication dated June 20, 1927, M. Briand proposed to the United States the conclusion of a bilateral treaty, under the terms of which France and the United States would agree to renounce war as an instrument of their national policy toward each other. In my note of December 28, 1927, after expressing the sincere appreciation of the United States for the offer which France had so impressively submitted, I warmly seconded M. Briand's proposition that war be formally renounced as an instrument of national policy, but suggested that, instead of giving effect thereto in a bilateral treaty between France and the United States, an equivalent multilateral treaty be concluded among the principal Powers of the world, open to adherence by any and all nations, thus extending throughout the world the benefits of a covenant originally suggested as between France and the United States alone. The Powers which I suggested be invited in the first instance to join with France and the United States in such a treaty were Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

"France, I am happy to say, promptly agreed in principle to the idea of a multilateral treaty. France suggested, however, that the treaty provide only for the renunciation of wars of aggression, explaining that while France could conclude a bilateral treaty with the United States providing for the unqualified renunciation of war, the conclusion of a similar multilateral treaty presented certain difficulties in view of the obligations of France under the Covenant of the League of Nations, treaties such as those signed at Locarno in October, 1925, and other international conventions relating to guaranties of neutrality. The French Government also pointed out that in September, 1927, the members of the League of Nations adopted a resolution condemning aggressive war as an international crime. In these circumstances France exprest the opinion that the common object of the two Governments could best be attained by framing the proposed antiwar treaty so as to cover wars of aggression only. I have not been able to agree to that reservation.

"My objection to limiting the scope of an antiwar treaty to mere wars of aggression is based partly upon a very real disinclination to see the ideal of world peace qualified in any way, and partly upon the absence of any satisfactory definition of the word 'aggressor' or the phrase 'wars of aggression.' It is difficult for me to see how a definition could be agreed upon which would not be open to abuse.

"It seems to me that any attempt to define the word 'aggressor' and by exceptions and qualifications to stipulate when nations are justified in going to war with one another, would greatly weaken the effect of any treaty such as that under consideration, and virtually destroy its positive value as a guaranty of peace.

"I earnestly hope, therefore, that the present negotiations looking to the conclusion of an unqualified multilateral antiwar treaty may ultimately achieve success, and I have no doubt that if the principal Powers of the world are united in a sincere desire to consummate such a treaty, a formula can be devised which will be acceptable to them all. Since, however, the purpose of the United States is so far as possible to eliminate war as a factor in international relations, I can not state too emphatically that it will not become a party to any agreement which, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, is a military alliance. The United States can not obligate itself in advance to use its armed forces against any other nation of the world.

"In addition to treaties, there must be an aroused public conscience against the utter horror and frightfulness of war. The peoples of the world must enjoy a peaceful mind, as it has been said, and treaties such as those I have discust this evening, and the efforts of statesmen to advance the cause of world peace, can only be regarded as a portion of the problem.

"I am not so blind as to believe that the millennium has arrived, but I do believe that the world is making great strides toward the pacific adjustment of international disputes, and that the common people are of one mind in their desire to see the abolition of war as an institution. Certainly the United States should not be backward in promoting this new movement for world peace, and both personally and officially as Secretary of State, I shall always support and advocate the conclusion of appropriate treaties for arbitration, for conciliation, and for the renunciation of war."

While our papers are naturally in sympathy with the purpose

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CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What book is the best seller in South India? (p. 30).
2. How can one cook without fire? (p. 22).
3. What is "false dawn"? (p. 23).
4. What is Kigensetsu? (p. 18).
5. What United States Senator is collecting a "conscience fund" for the Republican party? (p. 9).
6. What kind of noise annoys a stenographer on the first ten stories of a sky-scraper? (p. 56).
7. How many books have been written about Lincoln? (p. 27).
8. What kind of mosquito is the friend of man? (p. 23).
9. What prominent automobile manufacturer agrees with Henry Ford that workingmen should have a five-day week? (p. 12).
10. How is silica gel used for refrigeration? (p. 22).
11. To what school of painting did Hans Memling belong? (p. 24).
12. Who was Catherine Howard? (p. 25).
13. What great injury to the soil is wrought by floods? (p. 20).
14. What is said to be the unforgivable sin in the United States? (p. 17).
15. What is the approximate weight of a full-grown lion? (p. 38).
16. How is the Governor of Porto Rico chosen? (p. 13).
17. How many slaves still exist in various parts of the world? (p. 18).
18. Where do bees get the wax for their honeycombs? (p. 54).
19. Who was "Belphegor"? (p. 26).
20. How many bees must work their lifetime to produce a pound of honey? (p. 50).
21. What English labor authority calls American workers "the victims of progress"? (p. 16).
22. Where do monkeys work like slaves for men? (p. 42).
23. Who flew from England to Australia in sixteen days? (p. 19).
24. What is the earthworm good for besides bait? (p. 20).
25. Which is the most hazardous fifteen minutes of any individual human life? (p. 21).

of Mr. Kellogg's proposal, their enthusiasm in some instances is chilled by doubts of its practicability. "What he wants, we all want," remarks the New York *Times*, "but, when we stop to think about it, we know that the only way to abolish war is to put something effective in its stead." "Mr. Kellogg asks Europe to abandon its own arrangement for the securing of peace—an arrangement which threatens to invoke force against any nation which disturbs the peace—and to put their faith in an ideal," remarks the New York *World;* and it adds:

"It is asking a great show of faith—a show of faith which might be possible if some nation led the way. Unfortunately, the nations of Europe have had their doubts stimulated by the somewhat paradoxical conduct of our Government, the sponsors of this peace ideal. For while one of our Cabinet officers prays Europe to lay down its arms, another of our Cabinet officers campaigns vigorously for the building of an enormous American Navy, insisting upon the second largest construction program in all the history of the United States.

"And while the American spokesman for peace cries that all war is unnecessary folly, American marines push their machine-guns through the Nicaraguan hills."

"We do not believe that war can be abolished in the way Mr. Kellogg proposes," says the New York *Evening Post.* "In order to renounce war a substitute for war must first be developed. The renunciation should come last, not first," declares the New York *Herald Tribune.* The more the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* "considers the realities opposed to the success of an 'unqualified' anti-war pact," the more it is imprest with "the practical impossibility of the Kellogg formula." And in the Scripps-Howard Washington *News* we read:

"War is a hardboiled proposition, like burglary or hijacking. You can't abolish it merely by outlawing it.

"There are six fundamentals necessary even to a fair assurance of world peace:

"1. The codification of international law, or the framing of the simple rules of fair play under which the civilized Powers agree to live.

"2. The outlawry of war.

"3. Compulsory conciliation, in some form, on the Hughes-Havana thesis that there can be 'no international dispute, no matter how serious, which can not be settled peaceably if the parties really desire a pacific solution.'

"4. Making that nation an outlaw nation which refuses to abide by the simple rules agreed upon and declares war in violation thereof.

"5. All nations to pledge themselves not to have any dealings, commercial or otherwise, with an outlaw nation; in other words, to boycott it.

"6. Limitation of armament.

Into this scheme of things the World Court, the Hague Arbitration Tribunal, and arbitration and conciliation pacts would fit admirably. And while it would have to be world-wide in scope, there is nothing to prevent it from being applied regionally; that is to say, by geographical groupments.

"Here, of course, we have a sort of world association to keep the peace, but no supergovernment—an international association pledged to a simple code of fair dealing, with powerful sanctions for those that broke the law."

But "whether or not the Briand-Kellogg correspondence results in a treaty, it should have great value in arousing and educating that conscience upon which the peace of the world depends," remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle;* and the Washington *Post* declares: "The United States has shown the way to world peace if the great nations really desire peace above all other considerations." "The way to renounce war," it adds, "is to renounce it." "It is always difficult to disentangle a new and simple proposal from the prejudices, phrases, and thought stereotypes of the older order," notes the Chicago *Evening Post,* which goes on to say:

"Outlawry contemplates nothing less than a new order of civilization, and it is encountering this difficulty. But misconceptions are gradually disappearing. Vision is being clarified. The idea is loose in the world, and is destined to conquer by its own inherent sanity and vitality."

Mr. Kellogg's proposal to abolish war, says the Baltimore *Evening Sun,* "has met in full abundance the blast of criticism which any such scheme must, and should, confront in a world where practical considerations rule." Nevertheless, notes this Maryland journal:

"We see these negotiations reaching a stage where they are the subject of intensive consideration and earnest thought in Geneva and the great capitals of the world. 'All influential members of the League Secretariat,' it is reported from Geneva, are favoring acceptance of the multilateral treaty proposed by this country, thus discounting the argument that there is any inherent and unsurmountable antagonism between the Kellogg plan and the League theory that war can best be outlawed by international combination against an aggressor State. The support of Geneva does not, of course, mean that the State Department's proposal as so far evolved is free from flaws.

"What is undeniable is that obstructions to international agreement on the treaty to outlaw war seem less formidable than was the case even a few weeks back, and these obstructions apparently are being approached with a will to remove them rather than to magnify. And the strength of intelligent American sentiment behind the plan is shown by the indorsement it is given by the group of very prominent citizens for whom Major-General Allen and Bishop McDowell are serving as spokesmen. Clearly there is more disposition to explore patiently all the possibilities of the plan, and this is well."

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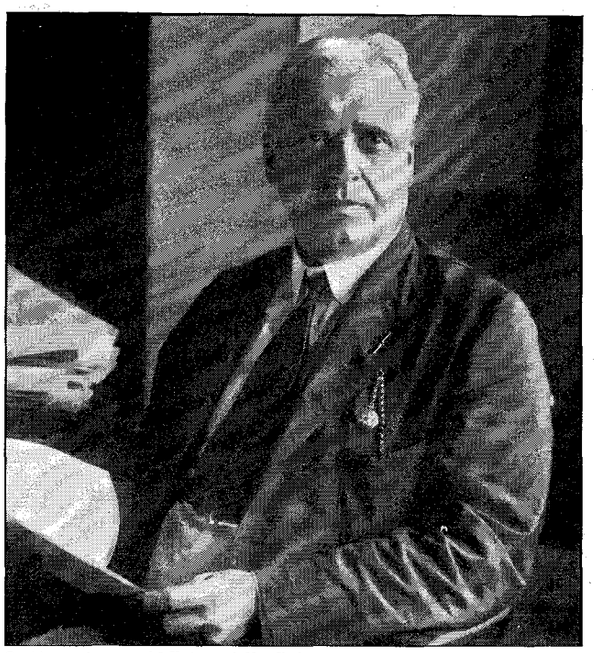
THE UPSETTING ESCH CASE

"AFTER ONE OF THE BITTEREST sectional struggles since secession was an issue," the Senate refuses to allow Mr. John Jacob Esch another term on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and thus in the opinion of such an experienced writer on politics as David Lawrence, "raises the biggest issue with respect to the judiciary since the famous proposal to recall judicial decisions." The Commission, of course, has judicial and administrative functions, and Mr. Esch, who as a Congressman helped frame the Esch-Cummins railroad law, has served one seven-year term and is at present functioning as a recess appointee following the Senate's refusal to confirm his renomination by President Coolidge. This exercise of the Senate's constitutional executive function in our government has stirred up an amazing display of animosities, according to the Washington correspondents. Southern Senators voted against Mr. Esch because of his share in the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision that prevented a lowering of rates on coal from the Southern coal-fields to the Great Lakes and thus aided the Pennsylvania mining interests. The Administration was accused of trying to fill the Commission up with pro-Pennsylvania members, and early appointments were raked up for discussion. The Commission as a whole was charged with exceeding its functions by trying to make one section of the country more prosperous than another by juggling freight rates. Finally, the Senate has been severely attacked for "usurpation" both by its own members and by many newspapers. Senator Fess of Ohio, who voted for Esch, declared that the Senate was acting to destroy the independence of the Interstate Commerce Commission, because it was practically warning all the members that in any decision the defeated party would not accept the verdict but would simply "appeal his case to the Senate for political treatment."



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THE SENATE DOESN'T LIKE HIM

John J. Esch, former Congressman and co-author of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, whose renomination to the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Coolidge was rejected by the Senate—for reasons noted in the accompanying article.

This complicated controversy can not be understood without a brief glance at the rate case which started it. It is all a matter of competition in the soft-coal fields. As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* tells it, Pennsylvania and Ohio coal could be shipped to the Great Lake ports for forty-five cents a ton less than coal shipped from Kentucky and West Virginia. Speaking technically, it enjoyed a "differential." Yet the non-union mines in the States to the South were still able, in spite of that, to undersell the mines in Pennsylvania and Ohio. So—

"A petition for an increased differential was submitted to the Commission, which was at first rejected, Mr. Esch voting for the existing rates. The case was reopened and 2,000 pages of testimoney were taken. Mr. Esch, in the face of the new evidence, changed his vote and the differential was increased from forty-five to sixty cents a ton. Thereupon the railroads serving the West Virginia and Kentucky mines voluntarily reduced their rates to meet the differential, but the Commission ordered their restoration to the old figure under the authority of the law which empowers it to fix minimum as well as maximum rates. The Southern roads, however, have appealed to the Supreme Court against this ruling, and the case is still pending."

Here the Senate stept in. Mr. Esch's term was up and the President reappointed him. It seems that Mr. Esch had voted originally in favor of the Southern contention and two years later, after new evidence had come in, reversed his attitude. Certain Senators attributed the change of mind to Administration pressure, despite Mr. Esch's denials. So the Senate turned him down in executive session, the roll call and the debate not being made public. The President promptly countered with a recess appointment which will keep Mr. Esch in office until the adjournment of the present Senate.

The extension of senatorial authority is explained as follows by David Lawrence in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches:

"The Senate has asserted the right to reject for confirmation anybody whose views do not concur with the Senate's interpretation of the law. This right to pass judgment on a candidate for a Federal position in advance of confirmation has never been prominently questioned, but the right to reject a nomination as a punishment for an action taken is something new."

Here is a case where opinion divides according to location rather than party. In the West and Northeast there is much deploring of Senatorial "usurpation," with a minority condemning the Interstate Commerce Commission for "unwarranted interference in private business," or blaming the Administration for "packing" the appointive Commission.

But what is more or less an academic question in Boston or Seattle becomes a life and death matter in the soft-coal States, as gathered from a poll of representative papers in those States. Pennsylvania editors are bitter against the Senate. Says the Harrisburg *Telegraph* in the capital: "Esch, beaten for reconfirmation at the hands of the Senate, is the victim of the greed of the worst bipartizan group that has ever traded away the prosperity of a great industry for a few dirty dollars." In the Pennsylvania bituminous coal-fields the Punxsutawney *Spirit* concludes that "the Southern and Western Senators have served notice that the members of the Commission must do their bidding or lose their official head." The rejection of Esch "presents the Senate as the ultimate and actual rate-making body of the nation," declares the Johnstown *Democrat*, near by. The Interstate Commerce Commission now becomes "a sectional-political football," the Uniontown *Herald* feels—"if there is to be a sectional or political imbroglio every time a Commissioner is to be named, one may well inquire into the stultifying effect upon the Commission." And another coal town paper, the Indiana *Gazette*, lashes the Senate again and again, declaring that it is misusing its powers of confirmation and "seems to be reaching out for powers the Constitution did not give it."

In Ohio, indignation seems less intense. The ousting of Mr. Esch, according to the Youngstown *Vindicator*, "leaves the

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disagreeable feeling that a man who always did what he conceived to be his duty was removed because he happened to displease men with political influence enough to punish him." But the Dayton *News*, altho it deplores the blow to Mr. Esch, feels that President Coolidge is at least partly to blame:

"Since the President had packed other commissions of judicial functions, he had probably intended to pack the Interstate Commerce Commission. So out goes Esch. So into Congress goes a political-sectional conflict in railroad rates. It is tragical. If he had known it was dragon's teeth he was sowing, would the President have begun it?"

In Portsmouth on the Ohio River the *Morning Sun* takes the position that "the feeling that the Southern coal-fields have been discriminated against is not confined to the Southern coal States alone," and "the way is now open for an adjustment of rates which will be equitable all around."

This naturally brings us to the Southern States, where the Senate is almost unanimously upheld. In West Virginia, a leading soft-coal State, the Charleston *Mail* declares that Mr. Esch has been punished because as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission he acted on the theory that "a government commission may deliberately and with purpose issue orders that result in building up the industries of one region of the country at the expense of another." Another paper in the West Virginia capital, *The Gazette*, also charges the Commission with usurpation of authority. In Huntington *The Herald-Dispatch* agrees that the Commission has been exceeding its powers and arrogating to itself "authority and precedence to which it is not entitled under the law which made it." The outcome of the fight in the Senate, says the Morgantown *Post*, is a warning that West Virginia "will not tolerate the packing of the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of Pennsylvania." And from the Clarksburg *Exponent* comes this: "The refusal to confirm Esch is a rebuke to President Coolidge and his abuse for political purposes of the appointive power." In Virginia, we find this idea exprest by Senator Glass's Lynchburg *News:*

"The Senate has set the stamp of its disapproval upon the Coolidge practise of making dummy appointments to quasi-judicial boards and commissions to carry out his political views and prejudices instead of making them according to merit. It has struck a blow for independence on the part of members of these commissions."

The Interstate Commerce Commission's "usurpation of power" in the coal-rate cases was as "high-handed," in the opinion of the Richmond *News-Leader*, "as if the Commission had so adjusted freight rates that the manufacturer of a particular automobile could not sell everywhere in the country because nobody could produce cars as cheaply." "It appears that the Commission deliberately manipulated railroad rates to shift business depression from Northern coal-fields to Southern fields and that Mr. Esch was a party to the discrimination; for that reason," argues the Newport News *Press*, "the Senate was justified in refusing to confirm his nomination." In the opinion of the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* the Senate was justified in turning down Esch because "it is rather for the Senate, certainly rather for Congress, to determine the governmental policies of the United States than for the Interstate Commerce Commission." But the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* takes the attitude that Senate refusal to appoint a Commissioner because some of its members disagree with one of its rulings is likely to impair seriously the independence of the Commission.

In Kentucky, the Lexington *Herald* looks upon the Senate's action as a reflection of "the way in which public sentiment has been affected by the high-handed methods of the Interstate Commerce Commission." The Senate can be just as stubborn as Mr. Coolidge, observes the Ashland *Independent*, "especially when it can be shown that a certain appointment is against the public good."

BORAH'S CONSCIENCE FUND

"AN UNPRECEDENTED UNDERTAKING" is the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*'s characterization of Senator Borah's plan to raise by small contributions the sum of $160,000, and to return that amount to Harry F. Sinclair to reimburse him for his contribution toward making up the Republican party's deficit after he had secured the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve lease from the Republican Administration. But the Borah effort "is heartening," observes the Portland (Me.) *Evening News*, "and it comes like a fresh and cleansing wind to blow away the stench of corruption from the oil scandal."

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

The Senator from Idaho, we are told, did not undertake to raise this fund "to lift the obligation of shame" to Mr. Sinclair until after he had failed to persuade the Republican National Committee to collect and refund the Sinclair donation. Senator Borah, feeling that the Republican party can not escape responsibility because there has been a change in chairmen, has opened a subscription list to "scrub out that oily smear on the Republican party's escutcheon," to quote an independent daily, the St. Joseph *News-Press*. Furthermore, believes this paper:

"Had a lesser statesman than Borah undertaken this task, he would have made himself ridiculous. But Borah can do it and get away with it. He laid the foundation for just such a step when, for the last three years, he has turned back to the United States Treasury $2,500 of his annual salary on the ground that he was elected to a $7,500 job, and is not entitled to the $10,000 which Congress some time ago voted to its members. He laid the foundation for it also when, four years ago, he sponsored in Congress a measure providing for full publicity for political contributions, at intervals of ten days, throughout the campaign of that year. It was approved by both branches of Congress and did excellent service in the canvass of 1924. So Borah can assume the rôle of a lone crusader in the cause of party honesty, and be strictly in character. He is honest himself, and is old-fashioned enough to think his party should be honest.

"Whether Senator Borah succeeds in his present endeavor or not, the hope is that he will not permit the 1924 law to become a dead letter. Never was the need of publicity for campaign contributions more urgent than it is to-day."

The New York *Evening Post* correspondent at the capital believes Mr. Borah "is making a bold bid for the Republican Presidential nomination," and a Washington *Star* political writer sees the influence of the coming campaign in what another correspondent refers to as "the fund of the Give-It-Back-to-Sinclair

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—Juhré in the Milwaukee *Journal*.

Club." Whatever the motive, however, remarks the El Paso *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "the Republican party is now placed between the devil and the deep, blue sea." Moreover, says a New York *World* Washington dispatch:

"The Republicans are worried at his [Borah's] persistence. They had hoped the excitement over the revelation that the party shared in the profits of the Continental deal would have subsided before the conventions, but with the Borah fund accounts staring them in the face from the first pages of the newspapers day after day, this hope has vanished."

While the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.) is indignant that Senator Borah should have to use this means to move the Republican party "to the performance of its duty," other independent dailies, such as the Washington *Star* and Houston *Post-Dispatch*, as well as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), agree, in the words of the Cleveland daily, that "it is much to the credit of Senator Borah that he first made the demand for restitution upon Chairman Butler, and that he now undertakes, on his own responsibility, the task that Butler should have performed."

While we have independent papers, and independent dailies with both Republican and Democratic leanings commending the Borah undertaking, we have seen no Republican editorial approval. On the other hand, one Republican daily, the Springfield *Union*, agrees with the majority of Democratic and independent Democratic papers that the Idaho Senator is engaged upon a futile task. That "the Republican party must purge itself of the oil scandal," *The Union* admits:

"There is no question as to what should be done. The question is how it should be done.

"Senator Borah with characteristic impetuosity has jumped to the proposition that it can be done by collecting honest money to reimburse Sinclair. But, however virtuous that may appear as a gesture, it would have no purging effect. The facts in the case would not be changed. By furnishing Sinclair with money that he ought not to have had in the first place, Senator Borah can bring back none of the water that has gone over the dam. The only effective party purging is to throw dishonesty out of the saddle and put demonstrated honesty of character and purpose in its place. The party itself needs no purging; it is honest, patriotic, and loyal. The trouble comes, if it comes, through those who speak or act for it selfishly or corruptly.

"The Republican party did not lose its moral character when twenty years or so ago a United States Senator from Kansas was found guilty of accepting money for interceding with postal officials, and was sent to the penitentiary; nor when an Oregon Senator was convicted of land frauds. Such men were fired out of party leadership. That was effective purging.

"This Sinclair money was an incident in a bad chapter of party politics. The way to close it up is to punish those who can be reached for punishment. We fancy Senator Borah would have better success in raising the money if he proposed to use it for some worthier purpose than adding to Sinclair's questionable fortune. Handing it back to him would neither eliminate nor change the facts in the case."

"The American people have a right to expect something more drastic, and at the same time more constructive, from a statesman of Mr. Borah's high rating than the mere return of unclean money to unclean hands," declares the Mobile *Register* (Dem.), and other Democratic papers, such as the Providence *News*, Asheville *Citizen*, Philadelphia *Record*, Dallas *News*, and New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) agree that, in the words of the Philadelphia daily, "the return of Sinclair's $160,000, if Senator Borah can accomplish it, will not erase the record of Sinclair's oil transactions. If the Republican party as a whole has any regret for past misdeeds, including the bribery of a Cabinet officer, the way to show it is to disown everybody connected with the Teapot Dome affair, and to refuse to support an organization that is largely under the same influences as in 1921." In the opinion of the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.):

"Senator Borah's decision to open a public subscription for the repayment of the Republican party's 'obligation of shame' to Harry F. Sinclair is most creditable to him.

"Owing to the recalcitrancy of witnesses like Sinclair, Stewart, Blackmer, and O'Neil; owing to the misleading testimony given by Will Hays in 1924; owing to the cynical silence of men like Secretary Mellon and Chairman Butler, who could have aided in making facts known; owing, above all, to the strange neglect of President Coolidge to enforce exposure by party discipline; it is true, as Mr. Borah says, that but few have known even as much about the scandal as many now know; but he is right in saying that it is now 'up to the party to repudiate the whole business and to do so without delay.'

"Such a repudiation as Mr. Borah proposes and consents to head and lead is a healthful sign and a movement to be welcomed, but there are some things it can not do. It can not clear Will Hays of his misleading testimony four years ago. It can not absolve Upham and du Pont and Butler and Weeks and others who knew about the transactions, and said nothing. It can not reverse the course of time and give Mr. Mellon another November, 1923, to erase his years of silence. It can not cloak—it will rather emphasize—Chairman Butler's reluctance to undertake the repayment as an act of the Republican National Committee."

TRY AND GET IT

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

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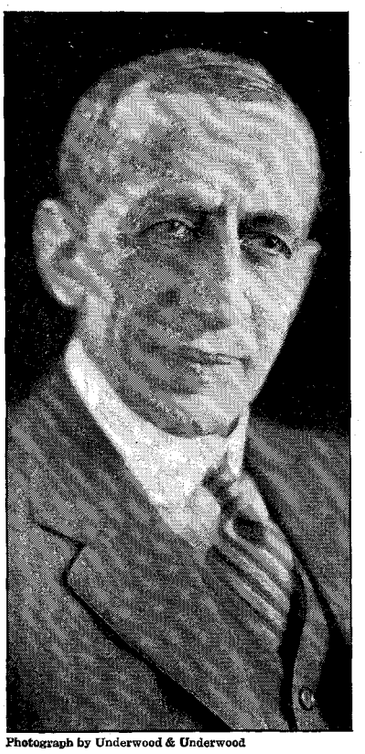
MR. COSTIGAN'S TARIFF BRICKBAT

SHOUTS OF LOUD DEFIANCE pour from the open door as Commissioner Costigan tells his colleagues on the Tariff Board that he can't stand their company any longer, and they reply that in resigning, Mr. Costigan is leaving a job he was never fitted for anyway. The actual language is a bit more diplomatic, but such is the substance. But the important point is not what Mr. Costigan and Mr. Marvin think of each other, but that the stinging words of the resigning Commissioner about the Tariff Board and the President and the flexible-tariff idea are expected, according to some correspondents, to spur Democratic leaders in Congress to early action on the tariff question. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas says that his committee hasn't finished investigating the Tariff Board, but his "own opinion is that the Commission should be abolished and legislation enacted to bring about a flexible form of tariff." Strange to say, the Republican newspapers are not talking much about Mr. Costigan, and the Democratic and independent press unanimously agree with him. So the only fight seems to be between Mr. Costigan and his quondam colleagues.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"HOPELESS"

Because he has no hope that the President or Congress will reform the Tariff Board, Commissioner Edward P. Costigan resigns.

Edward P. Costigan is the oldest member of the Commission in point of service, having been appointed by President Wilson in 1917. He is not a Democrat, but an old "Bull Moose" Republican. This isn't the first time he has criticized the protectionist majority on the Commission, but it is the first time he has emphasized his disgust by getting out. The statement in Mr. Costigan's letter to Senator Robinson is undoubtedly the severest indictment ever brought against the Tariff Board, Washington correspondents agree. He charges that President Coolidge has been reorganizing the Commission, contrary to the purpose of the law, by successively appointing protectionist commissioners, and so "Commissioners Marvin, Brossard, and Lowell stand to-day a united tariff band, steadily pressing for higher tariff rates and against important reductions, reckless on occasions in their treatment of facts and the law." Chairman Marvin, in particular, is described as a "tireless and fanatical protectionist, known in Washington as a tariff lobbyist for New England protected interests." Mr. Costigan reminds us that "the Tariff Board exists in order to raise or lower the high rates in the 1922 Tariff Act, by making specific recommendations to the President." But out of 32 reports made in the last five years the President has proclaimed 18 increases, some "of much tariff significance," and 5 decreases of "little tariff importance"—namely, mill-feeds, bob-white quail, paint-brush handles, cresylic acid, and phenol; on other items the President took no action. Mr. Costigan further states that the Commission has failed to live up to its obligations to report on the effect of the tariff on the industries and labor of this country, and that "an open-minded performance of this task by the Commission would have disclosed the use of various tariff fallacies to mislead farmers and industrial workers in the United States." He charges the majority of the Commission with failure to realize that, "as a rule, tariff duties are more advantageous to most branches of manufacture than to most branches of agriculture; that tariff duties are not likely to bestow equal benefits on both; and that, so far as the articles produced by the great majority of our farmers are concerned, prices are usually determined by market, especially world-market conditions, rather than by tariff barriers." Says Mr. Costigan:

"American wages, tho relatively higher than foreign, are not in the main consequences of protective tariffs, but rather of the remarkable skill which human and other power has applied to the enormously rich natural resources of the United States. Some highly protected industries pay wretched wages; and constantly before the Commission are such familiar facts as the higher wages paid in the boot and shoe industry, which enjoys no tariff subsidy, than in the highly protected woolen industry."

In conclusion, Mr. Costigan says he is "hopeless about Congress grappling with the Tariff Commission problem." But—

"The ancient right of remonstrance remains. An official witness of law violations, I have successively appealed to the President and to Congress. One further dissent is in order. I am therefore returning my official commission to the Government."

Statements in reply to the Costigan charges were promptly made by Chairman Thomas O. Marvin and Commissioner E. V. Brossard. Mr. Marvin says that the Costigan charges "contain nothing new, and gain nothing from repetition," and that Mr. Costigan "has failed to appreciate the fact that those who could not follow him have been as conscientious in the performance of their work as he has been." Mr. Brossard likens the departing Commissioner to the soldier who found that all the other marchers were out of step but himself, and he accounts for Mr. Costigan's resignation as follows:

"Having failed completely to sustain his charges against President Coolidge, the Tariff law, and members of the Tariff Commission, and finding himself more or less isolated and the subject of ridicule for having made in public misleading, unsupported, and unsupportable charges, he probably found his position on the Commission embarrassing to him, and uncomfortable."

That something constructive can be done about the Tariff Board is looked for by several editors. "We can not hope for much this year," remarks the Schenectady *Gazette* (Dem.), "but with the inauguration of a new Administration at Washington in 1929 we may look for the abolition of the Commission, or else its reorganization on such a basis that it will represent the interest of the 120,000,000 inhabitants of the country."

But the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) fears that "only a colossal optimist" would predict a housecleaning and a rehabilitation of the Tariff Board:

"The public hardly appreciates what has taken place in the Tariff and other commissions.

"The fact is the plunder involved in the oil deals was a bagatelle to the plunder obtained by the tariff barons through excessive tariff rates. This plunder is taken directly from the pockets of the people. It is robbery under the forms of law."

The charges that President Coolidge is trying to "pack the Commission" are accepted by such Democratic papers as the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Atlanta *Constitution*, and Birmingham *Age-Herald*. "An ultra-protectionist himself, Mr. Coolidge has made the Tariff Commission over into his own image; in doing this," says the Dallas *News* (Dem.) "he has acted within the letter of his authority, undoubtedly, but none the less undoubtedly he has violated the spirit of the law."

Mr. Costigan does the only thing he can do, in the Milwaukee *Journal's* (Ind.) opinion—"resigns from a Commission whose

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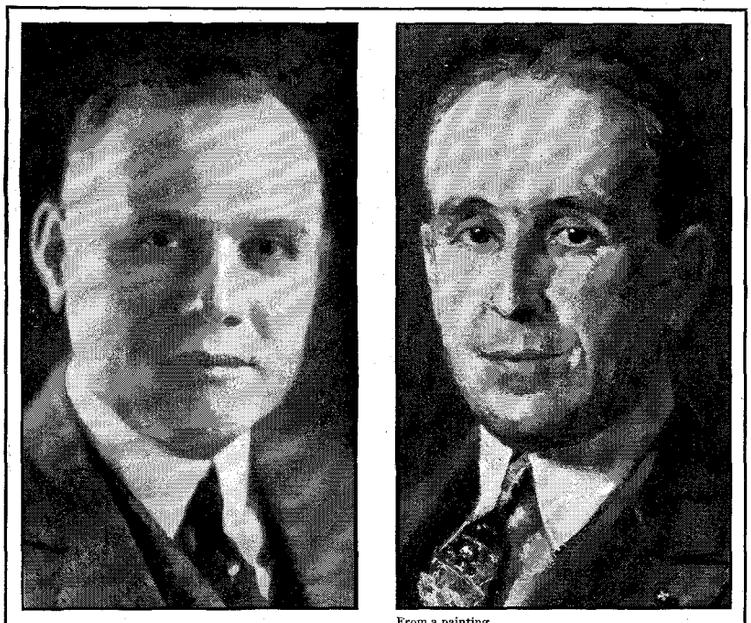
purpose, as it is now constituted, is intended only to deceive and cheat the American public." This characterization of the Tariff Board is echoed in papers like the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.), and Newark *News* (Ind.). The Board "might as well be abolished," cries the New York *Evening World* (Dem.). In Oklahoma City *The Daily Oklahoman* (Dem.) is not surprized that a Commission with a high-tariff majority serving under a protectionist President should oppose tariff reductions; "conversely, nothing but tariff reductions would be probable if a Democratic Commission and a Democratic President both of low-tariff inclination should be in a position of authority."



From a painting

WILLIAM GREEN JOHN J. RASKOB

LABOR AND CAPITAL AGREE ON CHEERFUL NEWS

Mr. Green, President of the Federation of Labor, and Mr. Raskob, Financial Executive of General Motors, both predict a five-day working week in America.

Similarly the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) is convinced "that there can be no such thing as a non-political tariff commission."

Turning the political angle, the Asheville *Citizen* (Dem.) remarks that if the Democratic party were not divided and distracted it would find in the Costigan letter a valuable campaign lead. In failing to seize upon sentiment against the present tariff "monstrosity," the Democrats, we are told, "have been asleep not only to a great political opportunity but, more important still, to a serious political obligation."

But Democrats are divided over the method of handling the tariff issue, writes Basil Manly, in a Washington dispatch to the Milwaukee *Journal*. One group "has repeatedly urged a concerted movement to repeal the Fordney-McCumber Act" and thus put the party on record as pressing the tariff as the leading campaign issue. "Another group of Democrats, dominated primarily by Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader of the Upper House, is understood to have urged a policy of 'watchful waiting' which would take advantage of the growing dissension on the tariff between the eastern and western Republicans." Now that Mr. Costigan has crystallized the situation, it is believed in Washington, according to Mr. Manly, "that Senator Robinson can not longer remain inactive without subjecting himself to criticism from his Democratic colleagues. There are reasons to believe also that if he does not act the insurgent Republicans may take advantage of the situation to open a debate in the Senate which might put both the regular Republican and regular Democratic leaders in an awkward position."

COMING: A FIVE-DAY WORKING WEEK

TWO DAYS OF REST IN EVERY WEEK are ultimately to be the happy lot of every workingman in America, according to the cheerful prophecy of John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Motors Corporation and Vice-President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company. Labor leaders have long talked of a five-day week, but this is different, the press writers point out; for this time the talk comes from an employer, a capitalist, a man who, to quote the New York *Sun's* head-line, has "made eighty millionaires in four years," besides being "chief financial officer of the billion-dollar corporation which makes just about one-half of all the automobiles used in the United States." Electricity, coupled with the great inventive skill of man, Mr. Raskob is quoted by the Regional Planning Federation as saying, will eventually bring about the shorter week. The holidays of some workers may not come at the week-end, he adds, but "it is not inconceivable," to use the somewhat qualified words of his own summary, "that every one will have two days off some time during the week." Henry Ford holds a similar view, we are told, and hopes some day to see everybody in his great motor-car works enjoying the five-day week.

So capital and labor are both approaching the same ideal, tho from different angles, the Washington *Post* tells us. Thus—

"The automobile executive foresees the day when machinery and the inventive genius of man will have so reduced the element of time that enough may be done in five days to supply the world with all its wants. Labor theorists have advocated the shorter working week in order to offset the reduction in necessary man-power that machinery has already made. The two lines of thought may eventually meet. It would certainly be a fortunate circumstance if the machine age could not only increase production but maintain prosperity to the point where it would not be necessary for man to work the six days that are now his share."

Advocacy of the five-day week by the American Federation of Labor, as stated by its president, William Green, in the New York *World*, is based "on its conviction, after long years of study and experience, that the shorter week is both economic and humane." The tendency of modern industry, Mr. Green explains, is to produce goods in larger quantities than the public can buy, and this results in unemployment. He continues:

"There is a very great lack of balance to-day between these two factors. Our producing power has gone ahead so fast that it is estimated many of our basic industries, if they were to work at full capacity, could produce in six months more than is now consumed in a year. And many large manufacturing establishments close their doors for weeks each year for lack of people to buy their products. These and other similar facts indicate that it takes much less time to produce goods which we need than it took before the modern improvements were introduced. A great deal of this extra time is now wasted in unemployment and seasonal slack periods. As one way to stabilize employment, the shorter week has been suggested.

"However, we are not foolish enough to believe that the five-day week can be generally instituted until industry and those associated with industry are ready for and prepared to accept it. We are conscious of the readjustments it will involve."

Secretary of Labor Davis also is inclined to find in the five-day week a cure for the present unemployment troubles, the Springfield *Union* reminds us through one of its Washington correspondents, who says further:

"As matters stand now, it is argued, most of the workers are employed six days a week to produce the goods demanded by themselves and others. But there is a margin on the outer

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edges which can not find work. If the work week were cut to five days, it would require the services of all to fill that demand and, further, make the demand more certain and stable, as those now unemployed can not contribute to the purchasing power."

The picture of multiplied holidays is pleasing to look upon, from whichever side you view it, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* observes, but it is especially so, coming from Mr. Raskob, for the finance wizard of General Motors used to be a workingman himself. Usually a man who rises from the ranks to prosperity is wont to talk a good deal about the value of hard work. So—

"It is a pleasant change to find Mr. Raskob, secure in his eminence, dwelling on the prospects of lightened labors for the workingmen of the future instead of pointing inexorable morals about where hard work and indefatigable energy will get you. For, after all, what the average workingman has to look forward to is not a swift romantic rise to the industrial peaks, but the security of a steady job, the hope of better and fairer working conditions, and wages that insure increasing comforts and the promise of a distant day of ease. And what he cherishes most, perhaps, is the hope of such a golden era of industry as Mr. Raskob is predicting, when the arduousness of his labor will be relieved by shorter hours and the maximum of freedom."

How the extra holiday will be spent, however, is a matter of concern to some editorial critics. If it is to be spent in motoring on crowded highways, anticipating disaster every moment, the South Bend *Tribune* sees little to be gained from it. To all of which the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* replies that it is rather early to begin worrying over how the extra holiday will be spent, since it is still a long way off. There is no economic law to prevent the ultimate establishment of a five-day working week, it says, if the worker will produce as much in the shorter week as in the longer one; but as a matter of fact, the business journal contends, he will not do it, for—

"The American people will not be content with a five-day week and the present standard of living, or a four-day week and the present standard of living. Reduction of the working period not being a pressing necessity, workers will prefer a higher standard of living to a shorter working week. They will not be content to work five days instead of five and a half until they can earn a greater purchasing power for themselves in five days than they now earn in five and a half. Indeed, their additional leisure time will necessarily increase their expenditures, so that additional earnings will be necessary.

"Eventually the five-day week will be established. But the process may take a generation, or even more. More than a generation ago the trend began from the six-day week to the week of five and a half days, and still the five-and-a-half-day week is far from entirely established."

But if there are obstacles in the way, we are told, this is no reason for being downhearted. The New Haven *Journal-Courier* recalls with a smile the "fearful predictions of those who saw the downfall of the republic" in the reduction of the hours of labor from twelve to ten, and later from ten to eight, and Mr. Green, in the *World* article before quoted, takes this bird's-eye view of the past:

"It required over one hundred years to reduce the general standard of the hours of labor from fourteen to eighteen hours a day to eight. Much the same argument was used against every reduction in hours. As late as 1825 we find that the master carpenters of Boston were prayerfully opposing the ten-hour day their journeymen were demanding as 'an evil of foreign growth.'

"The opposition to the eight-hour day, first asked for by the American Federation of Labor in 1884, is too well known to be retold here. I may, however, be pardoned for calling attention to the fact that the great steel industry, the last of the great industries to insist upon a twelve-hour day, after the institution of the eight-hour day in its mills was able to report to its stockholders and distribute among them larger earnings than they had ever shared.

"The soundness of the position of those who fought for the shorter day is proved by the fact that with the eight-hour day our per capita production is greater than under the ten-hour system, tho wages have not kept pace with productivity."

THE PRESIDENT REBUKES PORTO RICO

THE PLEA OF PORTO RICANS, addrest to the American people and expressing a desire for self-government, which was entrusted to the care of Colonel Lindbergh early in February, was answered by President Coolidge on March 15 in what the Washington *News* calls "one of the most remarkable State papers in all the annals of the White House." In their message, the President of the Porto Rican Senate and the Speaker of the House did not ask that the ties of common citizenship be severed; they "aspire, above all,

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THIS SEA IS PRETTY ROUGH FOR A FELLOW IN A ROWBOAT
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

to a government of our people, by and for our people." In other words, they wish to elect their own Governor, instead of having him appointed by the President, altho there is no specific complaint against the present Executive, Horace M. Towner. They wish, as a "Free State," to have the right, subject to Presidential approval, to reduce or raise tariff schedules. They would retain the privilege of sending their products duty-free to the United States, while retaining all revenues.

Porto Rico, the President points out in his letter to Governor Towner, pays no taxes into the Federal Treasury, yet it reaps enormous benefits from free trade with the United States. The Island has a Senate of nineteen members, explains the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and a House of thirty-nine members, altho legislative acts are subject to the Governor's veto. If, however, such acts are passed over the Governor's veto, they must be submitted to the President of the United States for approval or disapproval. In order that its readers may understand the President's reasons for refusing Porto Rico's plea for greater freedom, the Indianapolis *Star* explains:

"Porto Rico, it will be recalled, came under control of the United States in 1898 as the result of the Spanish war. The right of citizenship was conferred in 1917. The Island has been practically self-governing for ten years."

By the Organic Act of 1917, observes the Manchester *Union:*

"All the guaranties of the American Constitution were extended

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to the Island, and a legislature was granted, making those guaranties effective.

"During the past year, however, there has been considerable complaint in Porto Rico against this relationship, and at the time of the Havana Conference a request was made for a status similar to that of Canada in the British Empire. One of the chief objects of complaint was the income tax, and the internal revenue collected on Porto Rican products purchased in the United States.

"The facts are that out of an annual government expenditure of approximately eleven million dollars, over nine million accrues from income taxes, United States internal revenue, and customs on Porto Rican imports; and that without these provisions, resources for the support of the Island government would not be available.

"In the meantime, tariff advantages granted to the Island have not only promoted trade, so that in the thirty years of American occupation, imports and exports have multiplied nine times; but these advantages have occasioned an actual annual saving of approximately fifty-seven million dollars in duty. These advantages in trade are not less than those along the line of health, education, and sanitation. This record, the President believes, justifies America's program in Porto Rico."

To quote a part of President Coolidge's letter:

"The Porto Rican Government at present exercises a greater degree of sovereignty over its own internal affairs than does the government of any State or Territory of the United States. The people of Porto Rico are citizens of the United States, with all the rights and privileges of other citizens of the United States.

"Prior to the American occupation, the Porto Rican people had received practically no training in self-government or the free exercise of the franchise. We found the people of Porto Rico poor and distrest, without hope for the future, ignorant, poverty-stricken, and diseased, not knowing what constituted a free and democratic government. We have progressed in the relief of poverty and distress, in the eradication of disease, and have attempted, with some success, to inculcate in the inhabitants the basic ideas of a free, democratic government. Perhaps no Territory in the world has received such considerate treatment in the past thirty years as has Porto Rico, and perhaps nowhere else has progress been so marked and so apparent as in Porto Rico.

"There is no disposition in America, and certainly not on my part, to discourage any reasonable aspiration of the people of Porto Rico. The Island has so improved and its people have so progressed in the last generation as to justify high hopes for the future, but it certainly is not unreasonable to ask that those who speak for Porto Rico limit their petition to those things which may be granted without a denial of such hope. Nor is it unreasonable to suggest that the people of Porto Rico, who are a part of the people of the United States, will progress with the people of the United States rather than isolated from the source from which they have received practically their only hope of progress."

"In this letter," believes the New York *Evening Post*, "the President has effectively disposed of the Porto Rican arguments." The Troy *Record* is of the opinion that a "Free State" is desired because it will create more offices for the party leaders in the Island to fill. To them, maintains the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "the President has administered a richly deserved rebuke."

The New York *Herald Tribune* finds it "hard to take seriously the plea of the Senate and House leaders for nationality and independence." Continues this paper:

"President Coolidge has had the courtesy and patience to consider the Porto Rican petition calmly and objectively. He does not stand on the legal record alone. He takes pains to show that, so far as autonomy and political privileges are concerned, Porto Rico fares better than any organized Territory of the United States has ever fared, and enjoys commercial and economic favors not even granted to our States. The Porto Ricans are American citizens. They are secured against disorder and invasion. They pay no Federal taxes and benefit from services from the Federal Government which cost about $5,000,000 a year. In addition, the Federal Government turns back into the insular treasury the income taxes collected in Porto Rico, the customs duties levied there, the internal revenue duties collected there, and also the internal revenue duties collected on Porto Rican products entering the United States. The commodities sent to the mainland in the last fiscal year, valued at $97,000,000, would have had to pay $57,000,000 in duties if they had come from a foreign country.

"There are always politicians to whom unrestricted power is a goal to which all other goals should be sacrificed. There are some such in Porto Rico who prefer that political and economic conditions, whatever they are, shall be of their own making. That they represent the masses in this densely populated Island is far from probable."

Every word of the President's letter is true, admits the New York *Telegram* and other Scripps-Howard papers. "But," it goes on, "we can not help wondering whether Mr. Coolidge's extreme candor will do more good than harm." To *The Telegram*, his message "is somewhat like the superintendent of an uplift institution refusing an inmate's request for a more comfortable bed by telling her what she was before she came to that particular place. People seldom like that sort of thing." Comparison with the powers of other States in the Union, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "is rather flat." As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* explains:

"The people of Porto Rico are not of our blood, and our traditions and theirs have had nothing in common. Our institutions, some of them wholly undesirable from the Porto Rican view-point, are forced upon them. They are very literally a subject people, governed by a mighty nation so big and busy that it scarcely has time to notice them.

"Undoubtedly Porto Rico has improved and prospered immensely under American rule. But the fact remains that it is under American rule, and this fact alone is sufficient to cause discontent."

From the tone of his letter to Governor Towner, Mr. Coolidge, thinks the New York *World*, "appears to be incapable of understanding why the Porto Ricans should seek a larger measure of control of their own affairs." In the opinion of *The World:*

"The trouble is that the Porto Ricans have been taught to believe in the principles of free, democratic government as inherited through the United States, and it rasps them to have an alien Governor and certain restraints, however slight in fact, imposed upon them from Washington.

"They have learned by experience that they are fitted for far better things than Spain in the old days ever permitted them to know, and with freedom and self-rule has been stimulated the natural desire for greater freedom and self-rule, just as our own Territories, one after another, hoped to rise to Statehood as their rightful destiny.

"If it was the purpose of the United States to hold them in check permanently as undependable, it was a mistake from the start to loosen the reins and let them take their own gait."

The startling statement that the Porto Rican masses are as poor to-day as they were before the United States took over the Island is made by Luis Munoz-Marin, Economic Commissioner of the Porto Rican Legislature, in a New York *World* interview. Says this Porto Rican:

"That the United States Government is generous to the Government of Porto Rico no one would wish to deny, but the Government of Porto Rico, after all, is not the most important thing in Porto Rico. What is important is the people.

"The American tariff compels Porto Rico to buy necessities in the American market at monopoly prices. In exchange for this imposition of high prices on a very poor population, the sugar and tobacco industries obtain certain privileges. The sugar and tobacco industries are largely absentee-owned. Their profits, which are often enormous, leave Porto Rico never to return.

"It is this flow of wealth out of the Island and the high cost of living imposed by the monopoly market that keep the bulk of Porto Rican population in the same economic state of thirty-one years ago.

"The American people as a whole do not benefit by this exploitation. Nor, we believe, would they wish to benefit by it if they could. We demand a form of government that shall give us ample power to deal with our internal affairs, unhampered by documents and policies not made for Porto Rico and not decently applicable to Porto Rico.

"We want the American Government to stop picking our pockets in the name of the American people."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

In Republican history, oil, in two terms, becomes turmoil.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

Maybe a lot of the static we're getting now is dark horses whinnying.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Central America's plaint is that our national air is an air of proprietorship.—*Shreveport Journal.*

It's getting so that an honest Republican doesn't dare own any Liberty bonds.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Atlantic City, we understand, has abolished the parade of the bathing (?) suit (?) beauties (?).—*The New Yorker.*

If Wilbur Glenn Voliva still thinks the earth is flat, he ought to go out automobile riding some time.—*New York Evening Post.*

A movie star is said to have celebrated his tenth wedding anniversary recently, but of course it may have been the anniversary of his tenth wedding.—*Detroit News.*

First-hand knowledge does not become second-hand when used.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

"Unmarried Men Commit Most of Our Crimes." But are not told about them so often.—*New York Evening Post.*

A great many animals laugh, says a scientist. And of course a great many people give them good reason to.—*San Diego Union.*

About the only thing the Senate is not investigating at present is the informatory double in auction bridge.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

An Anti-Saloon League conference is announced for New York City. So the League is going in for foreign travel.—*San Diego Union.*

A success magazine tells about a man whose occupation is to corral the actors in a flea circus. He might be the proper fellow to send after Sandino's Army.—*Detroit News.*

THE WAY OF THE POLITICAL ANGEL IS HARD
—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

We understand that the Chicago school superintendent is so pro-British that it has taken six months to prove it.—*San Diego Union.*

If any present-day Diogenes had to get his lantern oil from Teapot Dome, he'd immediately switch to an electric flashlight.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Another way to remember the number of years since the war, is to count the increased number of inches in the veteran's belt.—*Quincy Whig-Journal.*

There's always something. If Lindy keeps on flying, he may get hurt; if he quits, the workmen in medal factories get laid off.—*Jackson Clarion-Ledger.*

Senator Reed says Prohibition is not a major issue. Banquo's ghost wasn't a major issue either, but it broke up the party.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

If there is any justice in the next world, a lot of professional funny men are going to have a chance to ride the Prince of Wales's horses.—*San Diego Union.*

If the Republican party is really serious about collecting enough money to repay Mr. Sinclair, it ought to put Mr. Smith and Mr. Vare to work.—*Detroit News.*

If the Democrats can think up as many mean things to say about Republicans as they are now saying about other Democrats, it ought to be a pretty fair campaign.—*New York Evening Post.*

No wonder the world is crooked; even some of the stars are fixt.—*Palm Beach Post.*

All the white man wants to do in the Orient is to take orders and give orders.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

Booze and Boodle will probably be the lines of attack in the coming election.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

As to the theory that age brings respectability, the Christian civilization is 1928 years old.—*North Adams Herald.*

Sometimes one wonders whether war will be any the less lawless as an "outlaw" than it is now.—*Boston Transcript.*

John Barleycorn seems to rest in his grave with all the reposeful calm of a Japanese waltzing mouse.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Canada wants to attract 2,000,000 farmers from the United States, but we doubt that Canada can give them as many grievances as they have here.—*San Diego Union.*

In Siberia, Mr. Trotzky is so far away from the centers of news that he isn't reported dead nearly as often as he used to be.—*Detroit News.*

It would be a fine stroke if somebody should convince Big Bill that Chicago bandits are emissaries of King George.—*Chattanooga News.*

A Congressman has discovered that the lobbyist pay-roll in Washington is greater than the Congressional. Perhaps that's why it hurts so.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Maybe one reason why the marines have to stay in Nicaragua so long is that it takes so much time to find any American property to protect.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Candidate Lowden is to date the only politician sufficiently frank and courageous to permit a picture to be taken of himself alongside a bull.—*Marshall County (Minn.) Banner.*

Utopia is a place where they would accidentally get one of those Teapot Dome boys into jail on a technicality.—*Detroit News.*

A Chinese general has ordered that none of his soldiers marry until the war is over. He believes in one war at a time.—*San Diego Union.*

They say that the Democratic party will present a unified front this year. Now it only remains to persuade the front and the back to travel in the same direction.—*San Diego Union.*

The Atlanta *Constitution* says there'll never be a monument to an unknown politician. Still, if they ever find a politician admitting he's unknown, he'll be worth a monument.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Coming months should show whether the wide scope of Mr. Hoover's engineering training has included anything about the proper guidance of political landslides.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

The three-eyed plesiosaurus found in Warwickshire, England, is said to have lived 200 million years ago. What a pedestrian it might have made had it not been born 200 million years ahead of its time!—*Detroit News.*

The Treasury Department says that Russia must take back its five million dollars in gold. The Soviet may open charge accounts here, but a true American will never sink so low as to take cash.—*The New Yorker.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT SEEN BY FOREIGN EYES

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES is said to arouse much more interest in England than similar news from any other country could stir, because the British have so long been accustomed to think of American wage-earners as the most fortunately situated in the world. From a Labor standpoint, H. N. Brailsford, in the London *New Leader*, a Labor weekly, finds American workers to be "the victims of progress," and he expresses surprize that there is no regular Federal or State mechanism for combating or alleviating unemployment. There is not even a mechanism to measure it, he asserts, and there is no insurance system and no labor exchange in a country where "the art of the statistician is so highly developed." Mr. Brailsford does call attention to the most careful attempt to guess at the extent of unemployment by an unofficial institution known as the Labor Bureau, which started from the known figures of the decline of employment in certain industries, and then guessed at the figures in the rest, while deducting—again by guesswork—an estimate for those who may have quitted factories to find work in such thriving careers as the promotion of instalment-buying by house-to-house canvassing, or in the service of every man's motor-car. Mr. Brailsford, writing from New York, goes on to say:

THE SHOE PINCHES

—*The New Leader* (London).

"The result can only be a guess, but I believe it is a conservative guess: I have heard able economists arguing for a much higher figure. The chances are that, at this moment, there are at least four million unemployed in this prosperous republic. That means 10 per cent. of the occupied population, a high figure for a contented nation to carry. It is, relatively to population, at least the equivalent to our own figure.

"What is the explanation? The odd thing about it is that some of the usual signs of deprest trade are absent. There has been no 'slump' in prices. 'The volume of business,' declares the National City Bank, is 'distinctly above the average.' The index of prices compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, which seems to include the last perfections of statistical ingenuity, shows over a long period an almost uncanny stability. From the beginning of 1925 onward, month by month, this index of the general price-level (as compared with 1913) has never fallen below 168, nor risen above 173. It has been all but absolutely steady round the figure 170. One might not be surprized, under these conditions, if special circumstances were to produce severe unemployment in some group of trades, but ought not a steady general level of prices to mean a fairly steady general level of employment? Evidently it does not.

"The explanation is, I think, evident when one turns to the available statistics, which in their way are highly instructive. They have been analyzed by a skilled economist, Prof. S. H. Schlichter, in *The New Republic*, the one paper which has persistently and ably sought to rivet attention on this crisis. The statistics enable us, over a wide range of manufacturing industries, to measure both production and employment. The significant facts are that while output has increased, employment has declined.

"The figure 100 means the average of factory output and factory employment in the period 1923-1925. During the first ten months of 1927, the index of factory output rose to 107. In the same period the index of factory employment fell to 95. In other words, with 5 per cent. fewer employees, the factories turned out 7 per cent. more goods."

It is not difficult to read the meaning of these figures, thinks Mr. Brailsford, who points out that there has been no slump, but that the American process of ever increasing efficiency is taking its course. The restless substitution of mechanical processes for human labor is on the march, he avers, and continues:

"I met the other day an able man whose task it is to supervise as 'receiver' the reorganization of factories which do not pay their way. He described the 'sacking' of the skilled men, the careful picking of a few expert 'key' men, and the engagement of unskilled girls to mind the new automatic machines. One punches a few holes in a card, and the automaton does the rest. It is this process which is revealed in these figures.

"'But surely,' the reader may object, 'we had understood that the Federal Reserve Board had worked out a highly scientific technique of stabilization. Does it not study the statistics of output, and expand or control credit to keep pace with them?' I gather from some inquiries that we in England have gravely overestimated the scientific work of this banking organization. It does not officially profess to stabilize anything. It is, I am told, simply divided, and consequently lamed for effective action. If one presses for an answer which would describe its policy, one is told that at most it aims at 'stabilizing business,' a conveniently vague expression. Up to last week it had kept the price of credit low, with a bank-rate of 3½ per cent., and the volume of credit was expanding, while prices remained stable. That looks like health. To keep pace with this steadily expanding volume of output, the volume of credit and purchasing power should have expanded also. Apparently it did. Then, one asks, why was it that this expanding credit failed to do its work? Ought it not to have increased the demand for goods, so that, altho fewer hands could turn out more goods, the increase in the total demand should have kept employment constant? That would be the ideal working of a truly social system of stabilization. But is this what bankers mean by stable 'business'? Evidently not. 'Business' is not the same thing as 'employment.'

"What actually happened is fairly clear. The new credit was ample and cheap. But it did not go to purposes which would increase wages and make a mass demand for goods. It went to finance speculative dealings in stocks and real estate. Perceiving this, but impotent to prevent it by any subtler action, the Federal Reserve Board last week raised its bank-rate to 4 per cent., and proceeded at the same time to curtail the volume of credit. In other words, at a moment of severe unemployment it has slightly deflated, and it has done this in order to check speculation. It may attain that end. It may stabilize 'business.' But, one supposes, the action must tend to make the crisis in employment slightly worse."

This object lesson is exceedingly interesting, Mr. Brailsford then remarks, and "conveys its lesson" to the British. One does not gain one's end by extolling stabilization, he holds, and adds that everything turns on the purpose which governs stabilization. If one aims at keeping the level of employment steady, it is obvious,

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he maintains, that one must be able to control not merely the volume, but also the direction of credit, and he proceeds:

"One must be able, to put it plainly, to divert it at need from speculation into channels which will provide wages. It would not be enough, if we aimed at the social use of credit, to nationalize the Bank of England. One must also control the Joint Stock Banks. Only if they discriminate among the purposes which are to receive an expansion of credit, can we make sure that fresh purchasing power shall be created to keep pace with the progress of mechanical efficiency.

"So, it seems, while the 'bread-lines' lengthen out, and the Charity Organization Society doles out its stringent mercies, this ultra-modern civilization is being victimized by its own progress. Day by day it can turn out more wealth. Day by day it does turn out more wealth. But it has not learned the secret of distributing it.

"There is perhaps an even simpler thing which it might do. It might shorten the hours of labor, in proportion as its output increases. But for that society lacks the wit, and Labor itself the necessary organization. Into this crisis it is stumbling, even more blindly, even more helplessly than any country of the impoverished Elder World."

The London *Daily Telegraph* is imprest by the problem of unemployment in the United States because the American worker has so long been considered the most enviable of all toilers, and it speaks of alleged present conditions as follows:

"The situation, or any reasonable view of it, is clearly different indeed from that described by the Secretary of Commerce a year ago in his survey of the industrial outlook for 1927. There was then, Mr. Hoover declared, 'a job in prospect for most everybody,' and the improved financial and technical organization of industry had removed the fear of any such violent fluctuations as had been known in the past. It is likely, and it is certainly to be hoped, that he was right in ruling out the possibility of any such disastrous collapse as American industry has experienced in earlier times; but wide-spread unemployment is to-day a fact, and its social implications are worth noting in a country like our own, where we were in danger of making a superstition of the American workman's enviable lot. Once out of work, he has nothing but his savings and public charity to which to look for support; and it is worth remarking, incidentally, that the very large amount of the American workers' savings may be helping greatly to conceal the truth about unemployment, since few men will apply for charitable relief until compelled to do so.

"Wages in the United States are at a high level; but the workingman is uninsured against sickness, old age, and unemployment. In some States there is even no provision for compensation for accidents. He is fortunate, however, in the fact that public benevolence in the United States is boundless; and if matters grow no worse, the country may weather the present difficulty without serious trouble."

Of particular interest is the view of a Canadian newspaper, the Edmonton *Bulletin*, which believes that the industrial activity in the United States during recent years has apparently drawn more men from the country and into its industrial centers than there is work for, and it adds:

"The southward movement of Canadians this year should be correspondingly small, and the northward movement into Canada relatively large. With economic conditions in the two countries tending to reverse, it is quite possible that Canada will gain substantially more than it loses in the exchange during the present year."

The question whether the United States is too rich to be really prosperous is asked in various European circles, and an attempt to answer it is made in a French newspaper, *Pax* (Paris and Geneva), by an internationally known journalist, Norman Angell. The question just mentioned was submitted to him, and in answer he asked a question of his own, namely: "But is America rich?" In the land of gold, he goes on to say, one meets with many people who bitterly oppose what they call the "legend of American prosperity," and he tells us that one does not see such an attitude recorded in the newspapers, altho many of the more independent American organs commence to show signs of having their doubts about American conditions. The real "sin against the Holy Ghost" in the United States, Mr. Angell discovers, is to be a "calamity howler," or in other words to be "perfectly lukewarm in the midst of a universal effervescence." But, he adds, in talks more or less private, one often hears such skeptical words as: "Don't tell anybody I said so, but the truth is that business is very bad." As far as he himself has observed, Mr. Angell notes that:

"Nobody will pretend that the farmers are too rich, or that they are even rich. Their particularly difficult situation has become the abiding specter at the table of all political banquets. As a matter of fact, the farmers represent about one-third of the population of the country—and this must strangely alter the so-called excess of wealth that people talk about. As for industry,

STILL UNSOLVED

—*Irish Weekly Independent* (Dublin).

on the other hand—notably that of textiles or of coal—it is in a critical stage. Unemployment is wide-spread and there are certainly more than a million men without work. The small or medium-size industry, as distinguished from a great enterprise linked up with a trust, is in many cases suffering from this state of affairs. . . .

"Nevertheless, it remains true that a great part of the urban population of America—and one must always distinguish urban America from rural America as having different and separate standards of life—is much richer than it has ever been, much richer than any bulk of population has ever been. Such standards of life as those prevailing in America and followed by such great multitudes have never before been known."

As to whether America's wealth is a benediction or a curse, and whether the American people are too rich, Mr. Angell then observes, if one must reply "yes or no" to this question, one must in the present instance make a negative answer, and he adds:

"If certain evils arise from the midst of riches it is not because their possessors are too rich, but because they are not wise enough to employ their wealth properly. Those who ill use their good fortune would, in general, make worse use of poverty. Poverty which involves insufficient nourishment makes us gormandizers. The malnutrition of children, the lack of education, overwork, the haunting shadow of poverty and old age which paralyzes us, and all the calamities inherent in real poverty are evils in themselves. But wealth is not an evil in itself. On the contrary, it is essentially a good thing, but which is badly made use of because of the faulty discipline of the human will. The remedy is, therefore, not to go back to poverty and its evils but to make prudent use of the money we have."

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WHERE MILLIONS OF SLAVES STILL SUFFER

SLAVERY, SUPPOSEDLY EXTINCT in our highly civilized modern world, is, despite popular belief, still rife in various parts of the globe, with a list of unfortunates estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. The slave trade appears to be forbidden by law in all States which are members of the League of Nations, but we are told that in the 1925 report of a Slavery Commission, organized by the States members of the League, there is reference to some eighteen or nineteen political areas in which slave-trading, slave-raiding or similar acts still occur. These areas include Abyssinia, China, Eritrea, the Far East, Hedjaz, Kufra, Liberia, Morocco, South Morocco, Rio de Oro, East and West Sahara, and South Tripoli. The President of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, Charles Roberts, in examining this report writes in the London *Daily Mail* as follows:

"In Abyssinia slave-owning is general, and altho slave-raiding and trading have been nominally forbidden by law, the Foreign Office White Paper of 1923 shows that the law has been of little effect. Abyssinian slaves not infrequently have escaped into Kenya, raising difficulties for the British authorities. Travelers in recent years have witnessed the cruelties of Abyssinian slave-raids—as one traveler has described it: 'Slavery, open, cruel, and fiendish. . . . Gangs of slaves, marching in misery, the men chained together in rows, and the women and children dragging themselves along beside the main body.'

"Quite recently papers issued by the Sudan Government show that slaves frequently escape over the frontier into British Sudan, where refugee settlements are provided by the Sudan authorities and fugitives are never, except in cases of proved crime, returned to Abyssinia, in spite of the appeals of the native rulers."

There can be little doubt that slave-dealing and slavery are still common in China on a large scale, Mr. Roberts continues, and advises us that slave-raiding in remote districts of Africa—for example, on the borders of the Sahara—still goes on, the slaves being sold in South Morocco, South Tripoli, and the Kufra Oasis. It is alleged also that slave-dealing still continues in Liberia. It seems, according to the Slavery Commission of the League, that the trade is practised openly in several Mohammedan States in Arabia, especially the Hedjaz. A clandestine traffic goes on in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, it is charged, and we read then:

"The British Government has proposed that the transport of slaves by sea should be considered as an act of piracy, but this has not yet been agreed to by other Powers. It is encouraging to know that the Slavery Convention of the League of Nations, drawn up in 1926, was at once signed by twenty-six Powers, and all the Colonial Powers have agreed to ratify at an early date.

"The British Government has liberated, apart from Sierra Leone, over 250,000 slaves since the close of the war. In the mandated area of Tanganyika, before the war, there were 185,000 slaves. The system has now been completely abolished, without any compensation to the owners. The Maharajah of Nepal recently carried through, on his own initiative, a great work of emancipation, freeing some 53,000 slaves in his country. Still more recently, the work of Sir Harcourt Butler in the Triangle, a remote unadministered district of Northern Burma, has resulted in setting free some 6,000 slaves.

"Last year, the decision of the Full Court in Sierra Leone declaring slavery to be legal in the Protectorate, and recognizing the right of a master to claim his fugitive slave, came as a shock to this country, an ordinance for its abolition having been passed only a year before. The British Government promptly took steps to introduce legislation to abolish the legal status, and an ordinance was unanimously passed by the Legislative Council giving liberty to the slaves in the Protectorate, who numbered about 215,000, from January 1.

"But the most pressing and insidious danger of the present day is probably slavery in disguised forms, such as certain forms of contract labor, compulsory labor for private profit (which has been authoritatively declared to be of the nature of slavery), peonage or debt slavery (which prevails widely in certain South American States), and the enslaving of children under the fiction of adoption, which exists throughout the greater part of China."

JAPAN'S UNIQUE FESTIVALS

NO OTHER REIGNING HOUSE celebrates anything like Kigensetsu, the Japanese national festivals, which mark the extraordinary and unbroken antiquity of the throne. They stand in this twentieth century, it is said, as an impressive and unrivaled reminder of the thoughts and feelings and beliefs not only of the earliest ancestors of the Japanese nation but of all mankind. So we are advised by the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, an American-owned weekly, which speaks of the Japanese elections as a democratic contest, but adds that to all Japanese the Imperial Throne stands far above the battle. There are good reasons, we are told, for the feelings with which the Japanese regard the throne which has never been a figurehead of oppression but always "the symbol of the nation, the apex of the vast social pyramid of the family system." No throne has ever been more firmly planted in the loyalty of a nation, according to this weekly, which then informs us that Kigensetsu—

"commemorates the accession of the first Emperor. The orthodox chronology fixes the date at 660 B. C., just as orthodox history ascribes Jimmu's title to the fact that he was the grandson of the Sun Goddess. The authorities for the date are the Kojiki and the Nihongi, both written long after the events they record. Serious historians do not accept their chronology, but in fact the date is unimportant.

"The anniversary which Kigensetsu celebrates is that of the first ruler of Japan, the conquering warrior who, coming up from the southwest and the South Seas, defeated his enemies in mid-Japan and set up his palace at Kashiwabara in old Yamato. He founded the one dynasty which has always ruled Japan; his descendant, who as priest and king will sacrifice for his people before the gods of heaven and earth at Kyoto in November, is the 124th of the line which Jimmu founded. Well may the official style and title describe the Imperial House as sovereigns of Japan 'from ages eternal.'

"Last Saturday was the anniversary of the Imperial House; and as the Imperial House is head of the nation as the father is head of a family, its anniversary is that of the founding of the nation."

Kigensetsu is the second of the thirteen Great Festivals of the Imperial House, it is further related, and a distinction is made in the Imperial House Law between the Great and the Small Festivals for a reason which itself testifies to the immemorial antiquity of the Japanese throne. The Great Festivals are so named because the Emperor conducts them in person. He is then High Priest as well as King, we learn, but at the Small Festivals, he is a worshiper and the service is performed by the Master of the Rituals. We read then:

"The importance of ancestor-worship may be seen in the fact that of the thirteen Great Festivals at which the Emperor officiates, eleven are directly connected with the ancestors. The first, on January 3, is the Genshi Sai, or 'festival of the sacrifice to the origin.' The Emperor, attended by Princes of the Blood and all high officials of Shin-nin and Choku-nin rank, reads prayers and makes offerings in the three temples of the Imperial Palace at ten in the morning, and after he retires, princes, peers and officials worship.

"The 'origin' which is commemorated is the origin of the Imperial Throne, and the ceremony is held at the beginning of the year to show gratitude and remembrance to the earliest Imperial ancestors before any other business of State is transacted. The third festival is held on the day of the spring equinox as the 'spring sacrifice to the spirits of the Imperial ancestors.' The fourth, held by the Emperor on the same day but at another shrine, is the 'spring sacrifice to the gods.' The fifth commemorates Jimmu Tenno's death.

"The sixth and seventh repeat at the autumnal equinox the sacrifices to the ancestors and to the gods which were offered in spring. In October the eighth festival, held in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and at the Great Shrine at Ise, offers the first fruits of the year to the first Imperial ancestor; and the ninth, sometimes compared to Thanksgiving Day, offers the first of the new rice to the ancestors and the gods. The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth festivals are more domestic; they commemorate the late Emperor, the last three Emperors, the late Empress who was consort of the late Emperor and the late Empress who was mother of the reigning Emperor."

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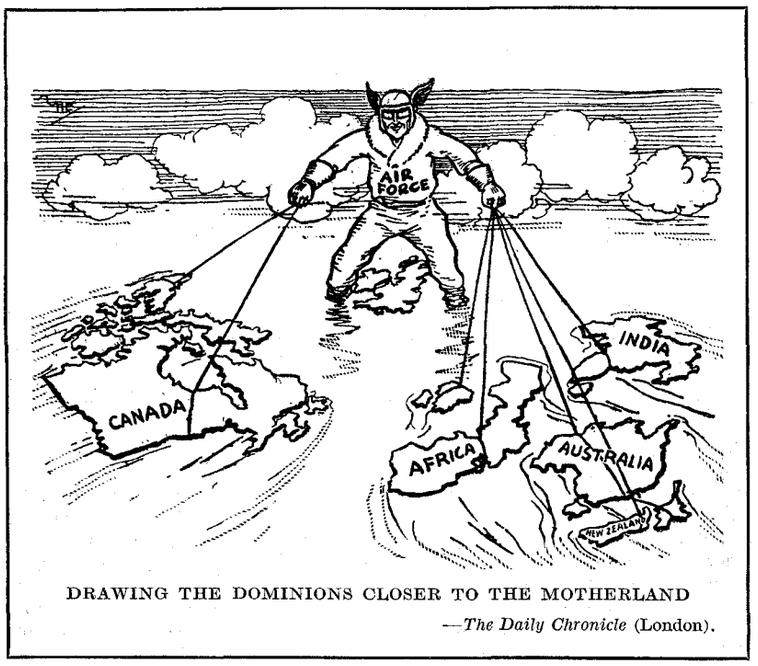
AVIATION AS A BINDER OF BRITAIN'S WORLD-WIDE EMPIRE

THE TIES THAT BIND England to her Dominions will be drawn tighter, it is predicted, by the development of aviation, and the time is near, we are told, when England will be only two days from Canada, five from India, six from South Africa, and eleven from Australia. The successful flight of Bert Hinkler, who covered 12,000 miles from England to Australia in sixteen days, is cited as the latest magnificent achievement of England's airmen. A British air authority, Colonel the Master of Sempill, A. F. C., Chairman of the Royal Aeronautical Society, is an enthusiast for the development of Britain's air services as "a vital need of Empire." In the London *Daily Chronicle* he makes the claim that the great speed of the airplane can not be used to the fullest advantage on such short journeys as the present Continental services, so he argues:



DRAWING THE DOMINIONS CLOSER TO THE MOTHERLAND

—*The Daily Chronicle* (London).

"The future usefulness of the airways lies, without question, in long-distance routes. These would bring Egypt within two or three days' journey; Australia could be reached in a week or ten days. The world would become smaller. Our Empire, to which rapid communications are the life-blood, would be knitted together more firmly. The Air League of the British Empire is working to these ends at its headquarters in Aldwych.

"For long-distance services, night-flying would be a necessity. Bases would have to be established at strategic points. Egypt, as has been said on so many occasions, would become the Clapham Junction of the Empire's airways. The Cairo-Bagdad mail route is a small link already existing in the world scheme of communications, but the other links should be forged without delay.

"At once the question arises: 'Could such services over thousands of miles be operated regularly and reliably?' The answer is 'Yes,' provided that the right equipment is used and the ground organization adequate.

"The Transcontinental Air Mail in the United States has now been operating with perfect regularity for some years. Multiengined machines, capable of flying with one engine out of action, have a margin of safety which makes forced landings almost an impossibility, and their range of action is limited only by the capacity of their petrol tanks.

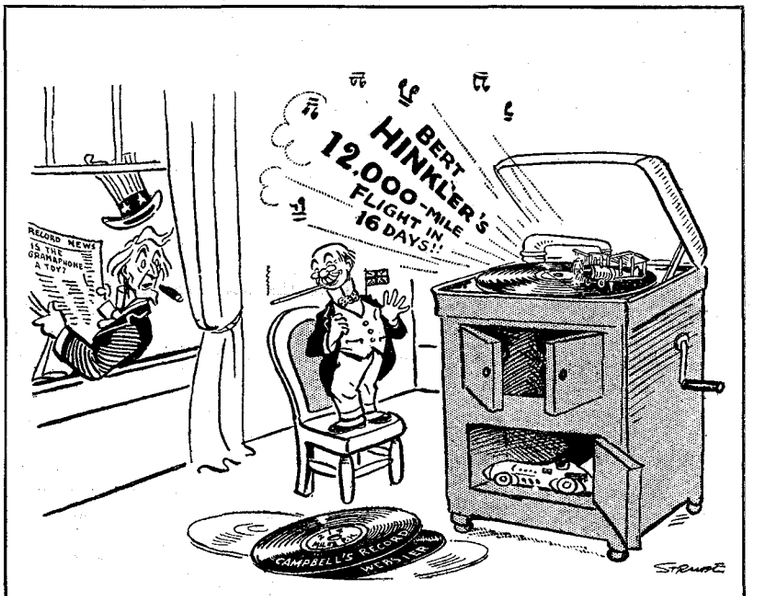
"Moreover, such long-distance services would be in competition, not with express trains, but with ships having a maximum speed of some twenty-five miles per hour. The cruising speed of the airplanes could, therefore, be reduced, which would not only increase their safety still further, but enable a larger paying load to be carried.

"The flying boat should have greater attention given to it. This type of machine can carry heavy loads, and requires no elaborate ground organization. It can be moored in any reasonably smooth water; it can be refueled at sea, if necessary. To neglect it, is to neglect the backbone of our future Imperial air routes."

Is it to be air power that will hold the British Empire together in future, seems to be a question that arouses much interest in England, and, according to Harold E. Scarborough, in a radio dispatch from London to the New York *Herald Tribune*, some of the keenest minds in Britain believe this to be so. They compare airmen such as Bert Hinkler, the Australian, S. M. Kinkead, the South African, who was lately killed, and Hinchliffe, whose fate in a new transatlantic attempt is unknown, with the sea kings of the Elizabethan era who did so much to transform Britain into a seafaring nation. The correspondent of this American daily goes on to say:

"This suggested parallel is not at all far-fetched. Like Francis Drake, these young Britons pursue their hazardous exploits primarily from a sense of sportsmanship. And if there are no bullion-laden galleons for them to capture, there are modern equivalents in the shape of large money prizes for long flights, and decorations and titles for especially meritorious feats. Finally, to-day, as in the Elizabethan age, altho the actual support the flyers receive from the British Government is somewhat sketchy, the Government is keenly interested in their attempt to master this new element and recognizes the potentialities of air power, altho in actual expenditure it perhaps falls behind other governments.

"In these days when the forces making for the decentralization of the Empire are stronger than since it was founded, one of the most vital problems for statesmen is that of communication. This problem has run as a refrain through successive Imperial Conferences. In these the politicians have sought by an interchange of officials among Britain's Dominions to achieve greater political unity."



BRITISH PLEASANTRY

"Fond of music, Sam? Then listen to this record."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

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SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

MAN'S FRIEND, THE EARTHWORM

WE USE HIM LARGELY AS FISH-BAIT. In so doing we are destroying a creature without whose aid the whole human race would perish. Fortunately he teems in the soil by billions, so that his beneficent labors in preparing it for cultivation are little delayed by the fisherman's hook. But he breathes air like man, and may drown under water. A great flood may kill millions, and that this holocaust may be the very worst result of such a flood is the opinion of A. J. Mason, whose recent testimony before a Congressional committee is described and discust in *The American Weekly*. This suggests that the next Red Cross drive may be for earthworms, to be sent in from favored regions that enjoy a surplus. At any rate we read:

"The farmers in the region devastated by last year's floods did not suspect one of the most serious consequences—the drowning and the extinction of the earthworm in the soil. While politicians, geologists, engineers, economists, and charity workers have been busy studying the situation, none of them realized one of the most harmful, if not the greatest, injury might come from the destruction of these slimy little worms.

"It was not until Mr. A. J. Mason, a distinguished expert, appeared before the flood committee of the House of Representatives the other day, that the vital importance of the earthworm was realized.

"For forty-seven years Charles Darwin, the great naturalist, devoted much of his time to the study of the earthworm. Experts now assert that this little, blind, tasteless, smell-less wriggler is the most important of all living animals, for without it the vegetable world and, therefore, the animal world, including the human race, must perish.

"The great service of earthworms is that they till the soil, much as farmers do, but with greater industry and more completeness, for there are many more of them Mr. Mason asserted that the complete story of the magnitude of the flood disaster could not be estimated until it was known whether these useful creatures had been drowned. Mr. Mason estimated that the farm lands of the State of Illinois contain, in normal circumstances, more than 600,000,000,000 earthworms; more than a hundred thousand of them for each human being in the State."

Darwin concluded that the average number of earthworms in an acre of farm land is about fifty thousand. On this basis the number in the world can not be much less than one quintillion—a bulk five or six times the bulk of the bodies of mankind. The writer goes on:

"Not a country in the world, not even an island in the sea, fails to entertain in its soil the teeming billions of these little creatures. Naturalists recognize different varieties. In a few kinds of soil, like the sandiest, or in deserts or mountains, the worms may be sparse or absent. But there are even kinds that live north of the arctic circle, and in the hot lands of the tropics.

"Animals that are close cousins of the ordinary earthworm, and that even look like him, live in the waters of lakes and rivers and in the sea.

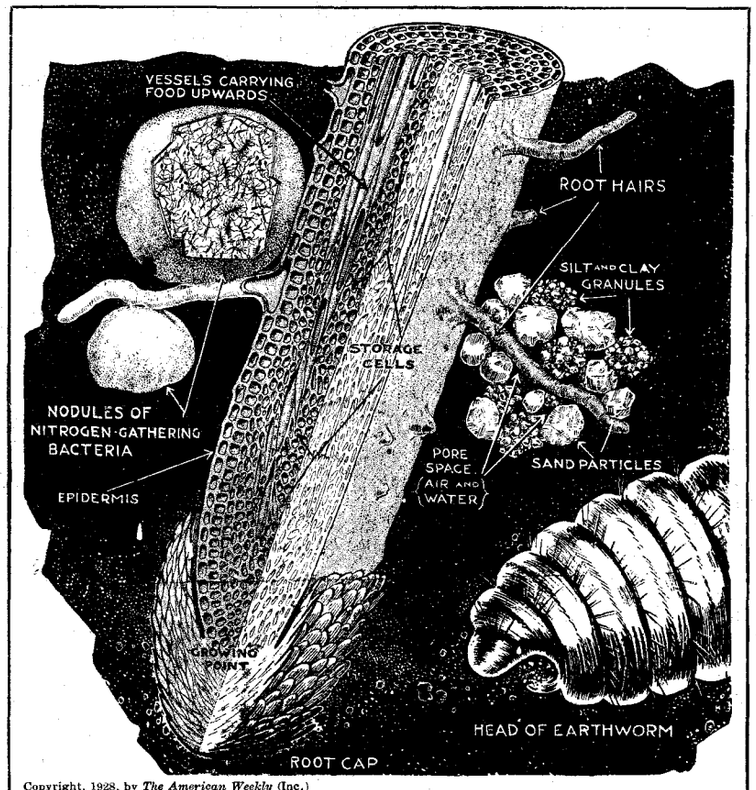
"The first plants on this planet did not grow on land, but in the sea. Only after millions of years did the plants learn how to live on dry land. There is good reason to believe that the earthworms preceded them, and necessarily so.

"For plants to grow on land, there must be soil; and in order to make good soil the earthworm must work over the sand a while and prepare it. It is not at all improbable that the humble earthworm was the first animal Columbus to discover, not America merely, but all the other continents as well. Whether it was in Egypt or Babylonia that men first learned how to sow seeds and to reap grain, the earthworms were there beforehand. Unknown to those first savage farmers, millions of generations of unseen worms had been preparing the soil for the great invention that was to make man forever supreme among animals, and that has revolutionized all the conditions of life on earth.

"There are four important things that earthworms do to the soil. All of them were recognized years ago by Darwin. One is to bring much of the soil up to the surface by eating it and then crawling up with the soil inside the earthworm's body. Another is by desirable chemical changes which happen to the grains of soil while they are inside the worm's digestive system. The third is by the action of the holes that the worms leave in the soil, which allow rainwater and air to seep down into the lower levels. The fourth is the habit of some kinds of earthworms of hauling dead leaves and other vegetable débris down into their hole-like burrows, where this vegetable matter decays and enriches the soil.

"The two most important of these actions depend on the fact that soil is the chief food of the worms; they literally eat their way through it. It is not the solid grains of the soil that the worms find nutritious or which they desire for food. On the surfaces of the small grains and in the spaces between them the microscopist sees millions of tiny living creatures.

"It is these living creatures plus the vegetable débris of roots and leaves that the worm likes to eat. Inside his digestive system the useful parts of this food are extracted and go to feed the worm's body. The solid grains pass through and are



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MAN'S EARTHWORM FRIEND DOING HIS BIT

Diagram of root of a small plant and head of earthworm which works the soil into condition so the root hairs can secure the nourishment for the growth of the plant.

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rejected, but they have undergone some beneficial changes on the way."

For a soil to be suitable for the growth of plants the grains of solid minerals that compose it must be pulverized and put into condition in which a little will dissolve. It is these dissolved mineral substances on which the roots of plants feed. In the worm's powerful gizzard the grains of soil are broken apart. Some may even be smashed by the power of the worm's muscles. This pulverizing action helps the growth of plants. To quote further:

"The grinding mill inside the worm is able to act, also, as a chemical factory. A set of glands pour out a watery secretion which bathes the soil grains that the worm swallows.

"The long body is merely to crawl with and to provide a long alimentary canal in which the soil grains that have been swallowed can soak in the digestive juices. No doubt the main purpose is to dislodge the animal and vegetable particles, but the acids and other chemicals act, also, to soften and dissolve the soil grains.

"The amount of soil which the worm population of a field puts through this process in a year is astonishingly great. It will run into many tons. Altho they pass so much of their lives away from the open air, earthworms are air-breathers. This is why they are drowned out by floods, with disastrous consequences both to the worm population and to agriculture. Fortunately a short flood does not kill out the worms altogether. Some of the adult worms survive, and these soon repeople the soil. A prolonged flood is more serious, for all worms and all the eggs may perish, so that new immigrants must come in slowly from elsewhere. Mr. Mason urges this as perhaps the greatest disaster which a deep and wide-spread flood can cause."

Courtesy of the General Electric Company

MAGIC OF 1928

"An incandescent lamp, pulled from its carton for the first time, lights to full brilliancy without wires or socket."

LIFE'S MOST DANGEROUS FIFTEEN MINUTES—"The first quarter of an hour after birth is the most dangerous period of life," writes Dr. Yandell Henderson of Yale University in a discussion of the breathing of new-born children, published by the American Medical Association. Says Dr. E. E. Free in a review in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Normal new-born children give, Dr. Henderson recalls, the familiar 'first cry' which starts the lungs and breathing mechanism of the body. Too often, however, something goes wrong; 'the first cry' does not come; unless something is done promptly by the physician, breathing will not begin. The child will die without ever having lived. More children die thus during the first fifteen minutes after birth, Dr. Henderson reports, than die on the average during any whole month of later life. Some of these can be saved, he believes; perhaps most of them can be saved, by using what he and his associates at Yale University have learned about how adults breathe. A nerve center in the lower part of the brain acts, the scientists have discovered, to stimulate breathing whenever the blood contains too much carbon-dioxid gas, the same gas breathed out in the expired air. A little of this carbon dioxid added to the air will make a person breathe faster. Dr. Henderson suggests that if a new-born child does not begin breathing, air containing a little carbon dioxid be blown gently in and out of the lungs to stimulate the nerve center and start natural breathing."

WEIRD STUNTS FROM A NEW TUBE

AN INCANDESCENT LAMP, pulled from its carton for the first time, lights to full brilliancy without wires or socket; a copper bar lying on the floor blisters the hand that picks it up, tho the metal is cold; a neon tube suddenly floods the room with its lurid red glow when merely touched by a spectator—these and many other strange freaks are produced by a new high-frequency radio tube recently developed by engineers of the General Electric Company laboratories at Schenectady, we are told in a press bulletin issued by the company. Says this bulletin:

"Meters in adjacent rooms run wild, and delicate measuring instruments are twisted or broken, so that all accurate scientific work in the vicinity is impossible. Investigators, coming too close to the new apparatus, suddenly feel a comfortable warm glow, reminiscent of prohibited stimulants, and then increasing pain in limbs and joints.

"Rats in a cage placed close to the radiating wire become excessively animated for a time, but if exposed too long, they die. These and many less spectacular effects are incidents in the operating tests of the new high-power short-wave radio tube.

"The cause of all these remarkable phenomena is an innocuous-looking vacuum-tube, five inches in diameter and about two feet long, set down in a wooden cage, and surrounded by a network of wires, condensers, and electric meters. The tube operates as a self-excited oscillator on a wave-length of six meters, and is capable of radiating from ten to fifteen kilowatts of high-frequency power—probably fifty times as much as any short-wave tube has heretofore been able to produce. The tube is connected through a coupling system to a copper bar approximately three meters long, which constitutes the tuned aerial circuit, and is able to radiate into space the full fifteen kilowatts generated by the oscillator.

"'This six-meter tube has nothing new in principle,' said H. J. Nolte, actively engaged in high-power vacuum-tube development. 'Very short radio waves have always been easy to produce at low power. Also, very high power has for some time been available at the longer wave-lengths. This is the first time, however, that we have been able to combine the two, so as to get relatively large power outputs on the short wave-lengths. This new tube is a step in the development of short-wave radio transmission. At present we can generate the power, but we have not yet devised a method of controlling its frequency within the close limits necessary for commercial operation.'

"L. A. Hawkins, executive engineer of the Research Laboratory, said: 'The proposition was to build a high-power tube of this type, and our time has so far been taken entirely with the development of the apparatus. Vacuum-tube technique had to be improved considerably before it was possible to design and produce an oscillator which would give the large power output we were seeking. We have not studied the applications of the new tube at all, except to make a record of the interesting sidelights which its operation has brought out. The demonstrations indicate that many of the high-frequency phenomena may be worth investigating, and it is likely that in the future applications will suggest themselves, as they always do when a new field is entered.'

"Several interesting physiological effects have already been noted in connection with the new high-frequency tube. Fruit-flies and rats have been studied with reference to the effects of the

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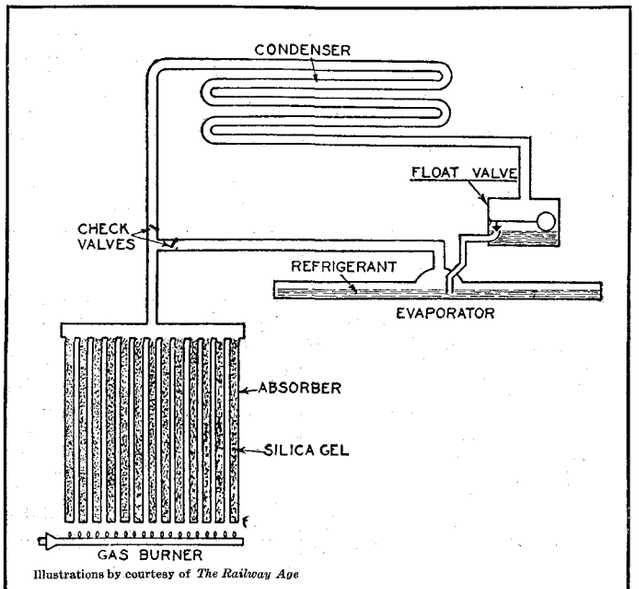
field, and experiments with cats are now under way. At a frequency of about fifty million cycles, a salt solution can be heated in a glass tube placed very close to the high-frequency generator, and at approximately this frequency the solution corresponding in strength to blood serum is heated most.

"Men working near the apparatus have noticed warming effects, increasing as they approached closer to the generator. Medical observations were made of several men placed near enough to the radiating antenna to make measurements of changes in bodily temperature possible. It was found that the blood temperature rose to nearly 100 degrees F. in about fifteen minutes, after which period the experiment was stopt.

"'No one can safely predict or promise a utility for such new things,' said Dr. W. R. Whitney, director of the Research Laboratory, 'but it is clear that further experiments must be carried out. It may be assumed that if we had a perfectly harmless method for warming the blood, it might have value, because fevers are



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Railway Age*

DIAGRAM OF THE SILICA-GEL DEVICE

sometimes artificially produced in order to start convalescence, and it may well be, as asserted, that raised blood temperature, or fever, is one of nature's factors in recovery from infectious diseases.'

"Among the 'stunts' demonstrated with the high-frequency apparatus was 'radio cooking.' A wire was suspended over a table at some distance from the radiating aerial, and parallel to it. A sausage, placed in a glass tube, was hung from the end of this receiving aerial, and in a few minutes it began to steam. On being removed, it was found to have been beautifully cooked by the high-frequency currents induced in it, altho no flames or other visible means of heating were applied. A fryless fried egg was also prepared in the glass tube, and served hot to the spectators. An apple was impaled upon the end of the receiving aerial, and in a short time was thoroughly baked to the core. With a slightly different set-up cookies were baked, and water boiled by the induced currents received through space. The fact that only a small fraction of the twenty horse-power delivered by the radiating system went into this cooking detracted not at all from the novelty of it.

"Most striking of the short-wave effects was the standing electric arc, a close imitation of the famous ball of fire reputed to accompany tropical thunder-storms. The operator touched the end of the radiating aerial with a metal-tipped pole, and immediately a greenish white arc arose to a height of a foot or more. When the pole was removed the arc remained, like a plume of fire, sputtering and sending molten copper in all directions until blown out. By skilful manipulation, as many as three of these arcs were established simultaneously along the aerial, giving the appearance of a row of flaming gas-jets. No more extraordinary sight could be imagined than a powerful electric arc, representing thousands of volts, standing entirely by itself on the end of a wire without visible return circuit. Smaller standing arcs of this nature were established on the ends of a receiving aerial several feet from the radiating system, demonstrating the transmission of power currents through space."

AN ICELESS REFRIGERATOR CAR

AN ICELESS REFRIGERATOR CAR, the principle of which is based on the properties of a substance known as silica gel, is described in *The Railway Age* (New York). No source of mechanical power is required, the operation being effected by heat from a stored gas supply. Several long-haul runs have been made with the first car equipped with this system, and we are told that the results have been uniformly successful. A variety of commodities have been carried, including frozen fish, oranges, and cantaloup. During a test run from New London, Connecticut, to Fort Worth, Texas, temperature observations were taken by means of several thermo-couples at various points in the car. The car was precooled to two degrees above zero before loading with fillet, and the temperature when loaded averaged 18 degrees F. The fillet was unloaded at a temperature of 14 degrees, having been in the car eleven days. We read:

"Silica gel is a hard, glassy material with the appearance of a clear quartz sand, and is chemically inert toward practically all substances. During the manufacture, the steps of the process are carefully controlled, so that the physical structure is extremely porous. The pores are so minute they can not be detected under a microscope. It has been determined that the voids constitute 41 per cent. of its volume.

"The presence of these minute voids gives silica gel the ability to absorb relatively large quantities of vapors. As an example, a quantity of silica gel placed above water in a closed vessel will absorb, or take up, water vapor to the extent of 25 per cent. of its own weight. If it is then removed from the vessel and activated by heating, the water vapor will be driven out and the silica gel rendered capable of absorbing more vapor. This action is purely physical, and the cycle may be repeated indefinitely, with no alteration in structure, or decrease in absorptive power. It is this peculiar property which forms the basis of the operation of this iceless refrigerator car.

"The apparatus consists essentially of three main parts; namely, the absorber (containing the silica gel), evaporator and condenser.

"The operating cycle of the apparatus may best be explained by reference to one of the drawings. Assuming that the silica gel in the absorber has been activated, it will absorb vapor from the refrigerant in the evaporator, causing a lowering of the temperature of the latter by the evaporation of the refrigerant.

"When the silica gel has become saturated with vapor, it is heated by means of a gas-burner, and the refrigerant vapor is driven out of the silica gel, passing to the condenser where it is liquefied and returned to the evaporator by the float valve. When activation of the silica gel has been completed, the source of heat is removed and, as soon as it has cooled sufficiently, the absorption phase begins automatically. In actual operation, the heating period is much shorter than the absorption period, and by dividing the absorber into two sections and heating these sections alternately, continuous refrigeration is produced. As actually constructed, the silica gel is contained in many tubes of small diameter to effect a rapid heating and cooling.

"The arrangement of the apparatus as applied to the refrigerator car is shown in one of the drawings. The evaporator, consisting of a series of parallel pipes running longitudinally of the car, and connected to a transverse header, and containing liquid sulfur dioxid, is suspended close to the ceiling of the car.

"The operation of the system is effected entirely by lighting and extinguishing the burners alternately, and at the proper intervals. This is accomplished by a device operated by pressure obtained from the fuel. This device operates at a slow but definite speed, and admits gas to the burners for fixt periods and at definite intervals. The gas is ignited at the burners from a small pilot flame which burns continuously.

"For controlling the temperature in the car, a thermostat is used. When the car temperature falls to the point for which the thermostat has been set, the thermostat interrupts the flow of gas to the timing device, stopping the latter, and thus suspending the operation of the apparatus. When the car temperature rises above the thermostat setting, gas is permitted to flow again to the timing device, and operation is thus resumed. In this manner the car is kept at any desired temperature, the refrigerating effect automatically varying with atmospheric temperature.

"The relative compactness of the silica-gel apparatus permits increasing the lading space about 10 per cent."

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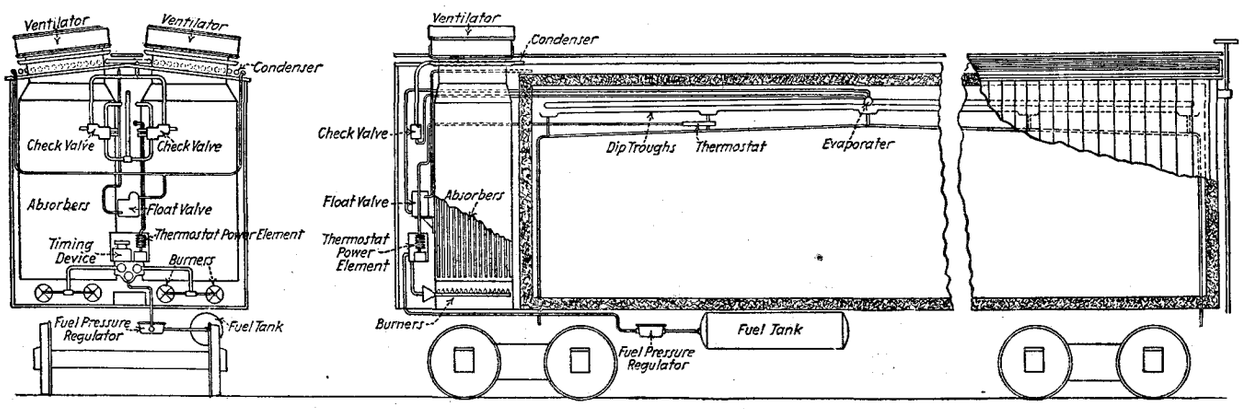

HOW THE NEW ICELESS SYSTEM COOLS THE REFRIGERATOR CAR

GOOD MOSQUITOES TO DRIVE OUT THE BAD ONES

IT IS POSSIBLE TO INTRODUCE into a mosquito-ridden district a variety of the insect that does not molest man, and that will drive out those that do so. This has been discovered by a French naturalist—I. Legendre, who has described his methods and results in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences (Paris). The possibility of such a substitution was suggested to Legendre by his discovery, in Brittany, of a variety of the blood-sucking mosquito, *Culex pipiens*, that not only prefers animals to feed upon, but dislikes the blood of human beings. We read in his report:

"In June, 1923, I transported from Portrieux to Pons, eggs and larvæ of the *Breton Culex*, the first generation of which I raised as a pure breed under my own control, until they took their flight as perfect insects. It was my hope that in a few localities, enclosed and in a limited area, in which both races were allowed to deposit their eggs, the larvæ of the *Breton Culex* would succeed in driving out their rivals, and thus reducing their effectiveness. I have already related, in 1924, that the result of this transfer was the substitution of the man-hating *Culex* for the man-eating *Culex*, and the consequent absence at Pons of those mosquitoes which feed upon man.

"When I returned to Pons three years later, it was interesting to verify whether this favorable situation had been maintained. From mid-July to mid-October, 1927, I observed almost daily the *Culex pipiens* of the little villa, where the multiplication of the insects had been favored by the frequent rains, which added to the contents of the permanent artificial enclosures (such as barrels and water trough) of the courtyards and gardens, extensive artificial locales formed by the stagnation of rainwater in the ditches.

"One of these natural locales in the city was at a distance of 300 feet, by mosquito flight, from my own residence. It swarmed with the larvæ and pupæ of *Culex pipiens*, and its borders with male and female mosquitoes. In spite of this the residents of the adjacent house affirmed that they were never stung, and rarely even saw a mosquito.

"Upon tracing these mosquitoes to their point of origin, I observed them in the rooms of my own house, and also in the hen-house and coach-house. In the course of three months I observed in my own bedroom six females of the race, none of which contained blood.

"In the coach-house, where there were neither wild nor domestic animals, I counted in three months 26 males and 61 females. None of these contained blood, either fresh or in the process of digestion. In the hen-house, where there were seven hens, there were counted, during the three months, by means of inspection at 9 o'clock each morning, 21 males and 105 females. Among the latter 55 were gorged with fresh blood, evidently coming from a hen, as shown by the microscope.

"Throughout the whole summer none of the children, young people or adults, living in the house and remaining in the garden for long hours were either approached or stung by a mosquito, either by day or by night.

"From these observations it may be concluded that the Breton race of *Culex pipiens*, having a distaste for human blood, which had taken the place at Pons in 1924 of the man-eating race, had held its own in its new locale for three years. Contrary to what I have observed at Portrieux they visited the hen-houses in very small numbers, considering the multitude of mosquitoes and the absence or scarcity of other domestic animals. I observed no other change. At the present time, at Pons as well as Portrieux, numerous *Culex* are born and live in the vicinity of man without the residents suspecting their existence. To see them it is necessary to hunt for them, and one is never stung by them.

"What is the area of spontaneous dispersion of this man-hating race? I have not examined the matter. At a distance of twelve to eighteen miles from Pons the inhabitants of two important localities are tormented by mosquitoes, which many individuals believe to be as inevitable as rain. The distance of several miles which often separates towns and villages is rarely traversed by the winged insect unless by chance. Whenever the man-hating *Culex* is transported there will be found conditions more or less favorable to the eviction of its rivals."

M. Legendre states in closing that this method of combating man-eating mosquitoes by a competition for existence between the larvæ of the two races is a simple affair and not at all difficult to set in motion. He has given to the process the engaging name "entomo-prophylaxy." He recommends that this method of doing away with harmful mosquitoes be added to other methods, such as destroying the larvæ by fish. He ends his report with the sage remark:

"The relation between the lives of insects is still surrounded by mysteries which will profit man to unveil, that he may safeguard both his food supply and his health. Natural methods in the fight against predatory or pathogenic insects are superior to the physico-chemical processes which are in fashion."

"FALSE DAWN"—The earliest careful studies of the duration of twilight were made by the Arabian astronomers of the Middle Ages, says Charles Fitzhugh Talman, in his Science Service feature, *Why the Weather?* (Washington). A reason for their interest in this subject, he tells us, was that the Moslem religion prescribes daybreak—the beginning of the morning twilight period—as one of the five daily hours of prayer. Moreover, during one month in the year a strict fast is observed from daybreak to sunset. Hence as far back as the eleventh century the time of daybreak at various seasons of the year had been determined with considerable accuracy. He goes on:

"In this connection the same authorities learned to distinguish between the true dawn and an earlier faint illumination of the eastern sky known as 'false dawn,' frequently mentioned in the literature of the Orient. The line in the Rubaiyat, 'Before the phantom of false morning died,' refers to this phenomenon, which also gives the title to one of Kipling's tales. False dawn is the zodiacal light; supposed to be due to the reflection of sunlight from fine particles of matter entirely outside the earth's atmosphere. It is best seen in low latitudes; especially in the pure air of tropical and subtropical deserts. In the United States it is visible at certain times of the year, tho not where the glare of town lights prevails."

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PICTURES OF ALL SCHOOLS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON IS THE SPECIAL TIME when New Yorkers turn their attention to art, and "doing" two or three galleries becomes almost a social function. To those so inclined an especially rich feast has been provided this year in the loan exhibitions, where American collectors and museums have brought into the open from their sheltered abodes some of the famous old masters that are multiplying in this land. The Spanish paintings at the Metropolitan, already noticed here, is one of these. Then the dealers' galleries have had others—French Primitives at Kleinberger's, Cezanne at Wildenstein's. A notable collection of ancient and modern paintings has been holding sway at the Reinhardt Gallery in the interest of the Greenwich House Health Center. Aside from revealing to the man in the street the riches of art that this country is rapidly acquiring, there is a special educative value in such shows as this at Reinhardt's, which is sufficiently small not to overload and stifle the interest of the visitor, yet to give a sort of historical survey through its range of Flemish, German, Italian, Dutch, French, and English schools. Such a collection, says Mr. Cortissoz in *The Herald Tribune*, emphasizes "the significance of painting as a craft, the transcendent importance of technique to all the masters." This is a side which the general observer is slow to appreciate, as the picture's subject is there for him as a first claim. But, as the writer just quoted goes on to say,

ST. CHRISTOPHER

By Hans Memling, founder of the Flemish school, a realist but not a slave to the actual.

"Technique was the very life blood of the Flemish school, and there, paradoxically, it seems to have come to perfection by a miracle. We know the importance in Flanders of the old guilds, the pressure of their discipline upon every young painter. Yet the genius of the Van Eycks flowers as by some natural process, very suddenly and swiftly. Hence, the always fascinating play of personal elements in the development of their tradition; an early Flemish painting may seem the product of a school, yet it has the force which only individual qualities could give to it. There are some beautiful examples in the present exhibition. The earliest are the two panels of 'St. Christopher' and 'St. Stephen,' by Hans Memling, which we saw a year ago at Burlington House. They exquisitely illustrate the curious realism of the founders, curious because while it so meticulously follows the facts of life, it yet so loftily detaches them from mere prosaic actuality. Even the architecture in the background, defined as tho by the architect himself, is invested with an almost romantic charm. These two little panels are prime examples of Flemish simplicity—and manual adroitness. More impressive not only through the subject but through the feeling with which that subject is interpreted is the 'Crucifixion,' by Gerard David. It is simple again, very compact in design, the scene enriched by a noble landscape. The virtues of unity and power which it possesses as a composition are supported by the master's inner grip upon his theme, by his truly poignant emotion. This painting, like the Memlings, is small in scale, but it has a certain grandeur. It is one of the outstanding works in the exhibition.

ST. STEPHEN

Another by Memling, who treated even his architectural background with a romantic charm.

"There are other paintings reviving a kindred tradition, notably two panels by Jean Bellegambe, and an early German master, Lucas Cranach, is represented by a most interesting interior, 'Cardinal Albrecht as Saint Hieronymus.' But the beckoning thing at this stage is the great portrait by Holbein, the 'Catherine Howard' which belongs to the Toledo Museum. He has one trait recalling the Flemish school, a superb serenity, but the enchantment of Holbein is a phenomenon by itself. There is no one quite like him in all European painting. The draftsman in him invariably makes the primary appeal, his pure, magisterial line, his genius for developing a contour with a touch as fine as it is forceful. His color, too, is flawless, so rich, so pure, modulated into such delicate harmony. Is there anything that can touch, for sheer, quiet beauty, a Holbein background of blue? Yet his ultimate strength consists in the coordinating faculty which enabled him to pull all the elements in a painting together, giving a kind of monumental weight to his design. The 'Catherine Howard,' full as it is of alluring passages, ends by impressing itself just as a perfectly balanced portrait. It is a far cry from its poise and full-rounded beauty to the remaining northern paintings that are brought into the exhibition."

Without enumerating all the old masters shown here, since

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our space prevents pictorial representation, we go on to a brief mention of the moderns from the same pen:

"Two eighteenth-century French pictures bring a blithe motive into the gallery. The 'Fête Champetre' of Pater is all lightness and elegance, deftly touched, as tho pure grace flowed from the painter's brush. Even more captivating is 'Le Billet-Doux,' by Fragonard. It seems to sum up all the witchery of its period, the dainty charm of femininity, the lure of sentiment, half genuine and half artificial, and the glittering technique which was the prime achievement of the school. There is only one word for the painting in this illustration of piquant eighteenth-century modishness: it is merely delicious. The drawing is inconceivably delicate, spirited and gracious. The brush work has a caressing quality, as caressing as it is firm and masterful. Fragonard never painted a more engaging picture.

"Something of his incomparable vivacity is missed as you turn to the English works of that epoch, but they have a brilliance of their own, especially the 'Mrs. Mary Russell' of Raeburn, a flashing exemplar of his swift, crisp execution. The Lawrence is good, too, the 'Raby Williams,' in which he has a free, loose, painter-like quality not always visible in his clever portraits. There is also a highly acceptable Romney, tho, like the 'Marie Antoinette' of Vigee Lebrun, which hangs near by, it has no deeply impressive character. There is a kind of postscript to the exhibition, given to representative pieces by Corot, Renoir, Degas, and Whistler, and winding up with pictures by Van Gogh, Cezanne, and other figures of modernistic tendency. One or two of the more recent canvases are pleasant to see, the 'Canotiers' of Renoir, and the colorful Tahitian scene by Gauguin."

Turning to another critic for a personal glimpse of the painter of the ill-fated English queen, we read this tribute by E. A. J., in the New York *Times:*

"Holbein's 'Portrait of Catherine Howard, Fifth Wife of Henry VIII,' is accorded the easel post of honor, with brown velvet trappings—an honor the beautiful work from the Toledo Museum of Art deserves. Holbein the Younger, who began as a book illustrator in the town of Basel, and who subsequently spent many years in England, was no flatterer, we are told. He inherited from his father a gift of honest portrayal; a gift no less strikingly demonstrated in this picture because the sitter happens to have been a beautiful woman. Holbein, and many other old masters who are not looked upon with any degree of reverence by some of the younger painters to-day, knew how to create likeness without becoming photographic. Those were triumphs in the sheer art of painting. Techniques come into fashion and go out again; what matters it that painters like Holbein, imbued with a spirit of thoroughness, realized with superlative success the objectives they sought. . . .

"Finally, there are pictures by Derain and by Pablo Picasso, the latter canvas a boldly decorative Cubist still life, apparently of very early vintage. The design shows great fertility of invention and there is a kind of queer, demoniacal simplicity which makes for directness of appeal in a measure not often achieved by the Cubists. Certain it is that this picture makes its impact instantaneously, not cumulatively. The first impression is electric. After that the longer you look the less you see—just as the longer you look at a Rembrandt, or a Holbein, or a Titian the more you see."

Illustrations by courtesy of the Reinhardt Galleries, New York

"NO ONE QUITE LIKE HOLBEIN"

His portrait of Catherine Howard, fifth queen of Henry VIII, and beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1542. Lent by the Toledo Museum.

TO SAVE THE HINDU FROM OUR MOVIES

PHOTOPLAYS CONFECTED AT HOLLYWOOD have become the subject of an acute controversy in India. British officials and others contend that they are destroying British prestige in the eyes of the Indian people, lowering Occidental women in their estimation, and debauching the Indian views of life in general. Indian publicists, on the other hand, contend that this denunciation is inspired only by British envy of the success of Americans, who supply 95 per cent. of the movies exhibited in India, and by their desire to substitute in their stead screen plays of British manufacture. They declare that India must refuse to be made a dumping-ground for British films. While this controversy rages, the Government of India has appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report to it. With its membership equally divided between Indians and Britishers, and with an Indian lawyer-politician—Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar—as chairman, this body has been going from town to town in India recording statements made by persons in various walks of life—women as well as men. According to a dispatch sent out by the Associated Press of India from Rangoon (the capital of Burma) and printed widely in the Indian Press, Mr. J. M. Symms, Director of Public Instruction in that Province, condemned the American films as

". . . inartistic and vulgar, and harmful to the white woman's reputation. Western films could do much good if they were better."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) quoted a British lady—Mrs. V. G. Coulson, of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women—as telling the Committee that

". . . sexual plays were more objectionable in the East than in the West, due to the Indian outlook upon demonstrativeness being such as it was. She suggested that parts of films depicting public houses (drinking saloons), night clubs, and night life of the Western cities, as well as the pictures in which the villain attained his objects, should be eliminated from the (movie) shows. 'Revolutionary subjects and mob violence,' said Mrs. Coulson, 'might lead to undermine the British prestige.'"

The Indian Nationalist attitude is very ably set forth in an editorial in *The Hindu* (Madras), which asserts:

". . . the real object of the inquiry was to make out a plausible case for restricting the import of American films on the plea that they misrepresented Western civilization, and had a tendency to pervert the morals of Indian audiences, and for encouraging the British film industry, which has ever since the war been in the doldrums, by showing it consistent preference. . . . America now enjoys practically a monopoly in the film field, 95 per cent. of the films shown even in Britain being American. . . . There is widespread suspicion that the real object of the inquiry is to check this supremacy and bolster up the inefficient British industry."

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the newly appointed editor of this powerful organ of Indian opinion, suggests in the course of

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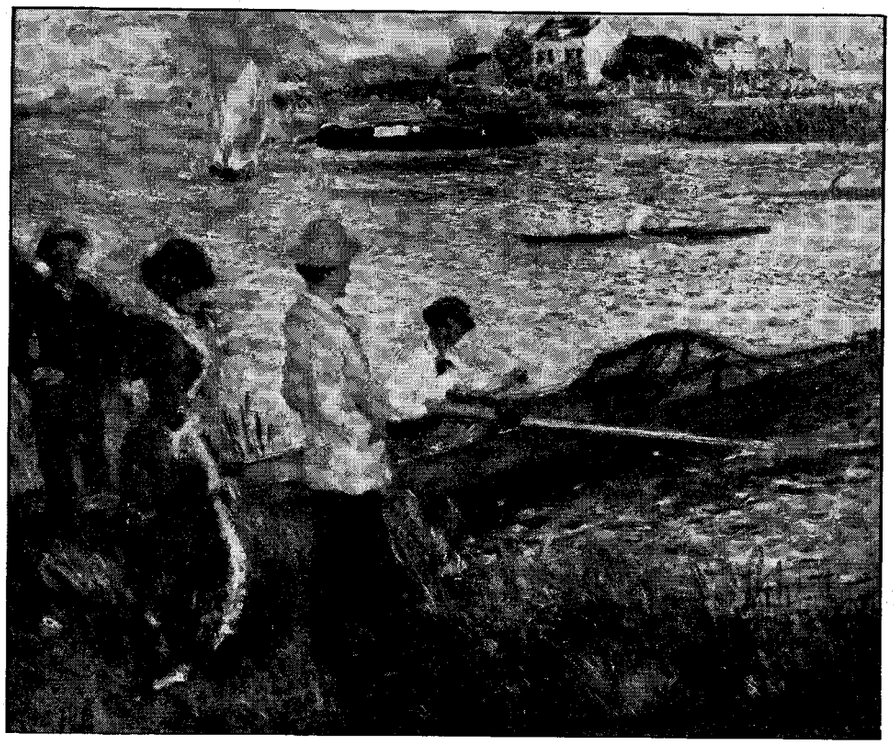
the same editorial that an attempt is being made to convert the movie industry into a State monopoly under government management. A plausible plea is advanced in favor of that arrangement as tending to "ensure the maintenance of high moral standards, a fair market and the distribution of useful educational and propaganda films." In reality, however, if a new government department were established for such a purpose, it would provide openings for

" . . . aspiring young Britons, and would look upon itself, consciously or unconsciously, it does not matter, as the unofficial agent of the British film industry; it would have a strong temptation to shut out American films on the ground of their supposed immorality . . . the censorship under its egis would become an intolerable nuisance, strangling all indigenous attempts at improving and adapting the art to the conditions of the country and . . . it would furnish a formidable addition to the armory of loyalist propaganda which is being so effectively manipulated to break national unity and frustrate national aspirations."



"LES CANOTIERS," A MASTERPIECE OF FRENCH MODERNISM

Showing Renoir in his "blithest and most lyrically out-of-door mood," says E. A. J. of the New York *Times*. Lent by Adolph Lewisohn to the Loan Exhibition for the Greenwich House Health Center.

THE COVER—Some things in the manner in which the artist of the cover presents his subject show him to be not out of harmony with the style of Holbein the younger, otherwise noticed in this department. A more legitimate comment might be that he classified with Ingres, the French painter. Looking up his biography in the New International Encyclopedia, we read that this Belgian portrait, historical and genre painter was born at Charleroi, and first studied under Joseph François. He was a pupil of the academies of Brussels and Ghent, and later studied with David, in whose manner his works are executed. From 1817 to 1822, Navez was at Rome, after which he settled permanently in Belgium, being made director of the Brussels Academy in 1839. His severely classic style is relieved by a touch of realism, and his portraits and drawings show considerable warmth of feeling. He is well represented in the Modern Gallery, Brussels, by eight portraits, including one of David, and four historical canvases. In the Riijks-Museum, Amsterdam, are "Elijah Raising the Shunamite's Son" (1821) and the "Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca" (1826). His "Spinning Women of Fondi" (1845) is in the New Pinakothek, Munich.

WHO WILL NAME US?

THE PRESENT AGE is no longer a babe, but has grown up sufficiently to be taken in hand for a christening. That, at least, is the opinion of a Frenchman, Gaston Picard, who boldly assumes the mantle of Socrates, and cries, "Know Thyself." He addresses not individuals, but an epoch; he reflects how the writers of the era immediately preceding were known as "Symbolists," how these were ushered in by the "Parnassians," and before that it was the "Romantics." This, of course, applies to French literature, and the subject would have less concern for those outside the pale of Gallic thought if the whole world had not become more or less merged and French letters, at least, lost their former parochialism. At any rate, some of the slogans proposed by leading French litterateurs to be used as identifying tags are quite obviously outgrowths of the jazz spirit of to-day, for which most European nations seek to tack the blame upon the United States. What word, asks Monsieur Picard in *La Revue Mondiale* (Paris), would be suitable to use "to designate the period which for the past ten years comprises elements so markedly different, such as novels of adventure, biographies in the romantic style, jazz, psychoanalysis, the European spirit and the confusion of the sexes?" Around two dozen authors have responded to Mr. Picard's inquiry, and the full report of their answers furnishes some piquant reading in the February 1 number of the above-named magazine, with the promise of more to follow. *Le Figaro* (Paris) has done for us the work of digesting these letters, so we quote from the abbreviated form there:

"Many of those 'on the witness stand' admit their embarrassment. Practically all at least allow their embarrassment to be read between the lines.

"A word—and preferably a word ending in *ism!* and only a single word to define a spirit whose manifestations appear to be unceasingly contradicting each other? We need to invent twenty, a hundred, a thousand, words!

"Disorder for M. Pierre Audiat is the key-note of our epoch:

"'To-day it is not the fray—it is the slap-stick.

"'We no longer fight, we simply elbow our opponent. Orthodoxy and heresy exist no longer. There are a multitude of sects who, as in the days of Imperial Rome, live side by side, without fighting or hating each other . . . and without having any faith.

"'Would not this be the characteristic of our times, namely, this skepticism which has spread from philosophy into literature? Now skepticism in art has a name. It is called dilettanteism. We thus would seem to be in the midst of dilettanteism. The word is already old. But the word romanticism existed fifty years before it served as a baptismal name for an epoch.'

"Is it not this same definition which M. Noël-Sabord gives us when he proposes 'Confusionism' or M. Paul Souday, in relying in *Le Temps* on 'Belphegorism,' from the name of the oriental God *Belphegorus*, whom right after the war, M. Julien Benda believed he saw reigning over the tumultuous souls of our contemporaries?

"Even the Comtesse de Noailles is not far off from the same thought:

"'The word which actually attempts to define the life and the spirit of this epoch is "Modernism."

"'An obscure word, since time passes and the words remain.'

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"Mme. Jane Catulle-Mendès is particularly conscious of the widening of the modern horizons:

"'It seemed to me that there is a word which characterizes the ensemble of our insupportably babel-like epoch, which is in a complete moral deluge, but marvelous for the grandeurs of science, the heroisms of aviation, fabulous discoveries, the multiplicity and the boldnesses of action and of the imagination. That word is Mondialism' (perhaps translated 'world wideness').

"M. Jacques Bainville shows more severity. He is laconic and almost cruel:

"'What word? "Inflation."

"'The reasons? One touches them with the finger.'"

Is not this inflation of spiritual values the prelude to a happier, more orderly and more productive epoch? comments the editor of *Figaro*. "Some think so and confess to an almost mystical confidence in a future that is almost upon us." Then he turns to the word game of *La Revue Mondiale*,

"For M. Fernand Divoire, 'we are in the times of the Great Spoliation—which paves the way for a new start: a start for what adventure?' M. André Lamandé states that it will be a magnificent one:

"'You ask me for a word? I will give you two: Babelism, or again, Jazzism.

"'Verses of doggerel poetry come back into my mind:

> And the world in which an increasing confusion is growing,
> Appears to be like an orchestra before the curtain rises. . . .

"'Good old Coppée said that of Cremona. It is true to-day for this immense jazz which is the world. The saxophones snort and the violins are not in tune with each other. But, tomorrow, the curtain will be raised and there will be something unheard of!'

"O poet, why do you not give us a glimpse in advance of this marvelous spectacle? . . . When the fairy-scenes are unrolled before our eyes, undoubtedly it will no longer seem necessary for us to affix a name to its effervescent and inglorious prolog.

"In any case, as M. Georges Goyan points out, it is afterward that literary epochs receive their label. Then it happens that they receive a name found in advance for them:

"'Please note that the creation of the word romantic was not contemporary to the movement which this word designates. It antedates it. It is the work of Madame de Staël.'

"M. Fernand Gregh is doubtless thinking of this curious precedent when pointing out that at the dawn of this century he put the word 'humanism' into circulation.

"But M. Albert Thibaudet reminds us that between 1830 and 1835, in the heyday of the age of romantism [not romanticism!], 'the historian Bazin wrote two volumes of observations on his times and entitled them "The Epoch without a Name."'

"And M. Eugène Marsan pertinently observes:

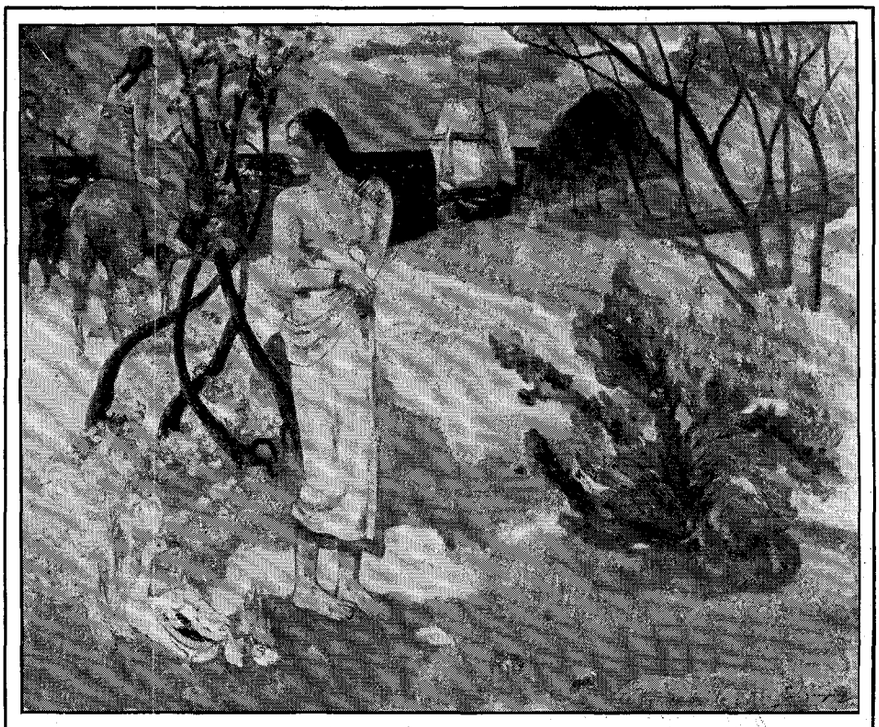
"'Great epochs have ignored the systematic denominations. The arts and the species had their names, with nothing more. It was their degree of perfection which carried authority. One can say that all words ending in *ism* have a tendency to emphasize either the diffusion of an error, or the considerable effort which the belief in errors imposes on truth.'

"Would the 'Nameless Epoch,' therefore, be the most suitable name for our age?

"Doubtless a tumultuous age, in which all forces clash before gaining their equilibrium—an age in disorder, in which every one makes a show of his violence before seeking his proper sphere—an age, on the whole, of transition, without doctrines or rules, an uncertain foreshadowing of a dawn which will soon be lost in the full light of the day. . . . Periods of transition have no luck. They are unjustly forgotten: Has anybody ever given a name to the literary era which from 1789 to 1800 was the go-between of the '*Ancien Regime*' and the nineteenth century!"

OUR HUGE LINCOLN LIBRARY

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED BOOKS and pamphlets on all phases of Lincoln's life already exist, and Emil Ludwig is going to provide us with another. This promise was his parting message as he recently sailed for home. The New York *World* reports that he told his interviewers that "it was not necessary for him to live in this country in order to write a life of Lincoln." This does not necessarily mean that he will rely on the German authorities, but it may help us to gage his previous excursions into non-German fields. *The World* speaks of a survey recently made by Morris A. Briggs, a Chicago bookseller and specialist in Lincolniana, and declares that "not only have more books been published on Lincoln than on any other American figure, but more books have been published on him in foreign languages as well." Here is the summary:



GAUGUIN, AT THE GREENWICH HOUSE SETTLEMENT LOAN EXHIBITION

A glowing scene in Tahiti, where the painter buried himself from the world. Lent by A. C. Goodyear.

"Mr. Briggs's list is exclusive of myriads of campaign leaflets and magazine articles which were not subsequently published in book form, and exclusive also of all biographies published outside of the United States. Mr. Briggs explains that biographies of Lincoln have been published in England, and in no less than a dozen foreign languages, including German, French, Spanish, Russian, Greek, Danish, Japanese, Chinese, Hebrew, and Yiddish, and other languages and dialects.

"Before 1860, records Mr. Briggs, there was no other reference to Lincoln than a brief reference in the Dictionary of Congress. It was not until after his assassination that the first impetus was given to Lincolniana. So much memorial material was published at that time—sermons, eulogies, proceedings of legislative bodies, clubs and all kinds of groups—that it has been impossible to keep track of it.

"The reconstruction period marked the lowest ebb in Lincoln literature, less than fifty books appearing between 1869 and 1879, but the period between 1906 and 1928 has seen publication of 2,000—more than half the total number of books and pamphlets. . . .

"Every form of literary expression has been devoted to the glorification of Lincoln, including odes, epics, fiction, dramas, essays, masques and moving-pictures, from Lowell's noble Commemoration Ode and Walt Whitman's sublime Burial Hymn to 'The Royal Ape' and similar inexcusable attacks. There are Lincoln numbers of magazines, Lincoln calendars, and Lincoln music."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CHICAGO'S DAY OF PRAYER

"FROM THE FURY OF THE NORTHMEN, from battle and murder and from sudden death, good Lord, deliver us," ran the ancient litany in the Church in England, when the Picts and Scots were accustomed to make forays across the border and ravage and pillage the countryside. Paraphrasing that supplication, 100,000 Protestant citizens of Chicago have appealed to the high court of heaven to protect them from the fury of the gangster, from battle and murder and from sudden death and from bomb and crooked ballot, and to guide them in the selection of honest officials in the primary election of April 10. Within a dozen hours of the supplication, as if to emphasize the need of divine help, the city, we read, rang once more with the rattle of machine-guns as thuggery swept to new conquests, netting loot worth about $1,000,000. This is but an instance, for the Washington *Post* tells us that organized government in the city "has virtually surrendered while rival 'racketeers' conduct bomb warfare against each other and against officials who seek to interfere with them. Chicago in the last fourteen months has on its records 134 cases of bomb-throwing." Even city officials are not immune, we are told, and "terrorists roam the street and almost without exception escape conviction, either through perjury of hired witnesses or the intimidation of those obtained by the State." In view of this reputed state of affairs some of the commentators are careful to remind us of the old saw that God helps those who help themselves and to suggest that the people themselves might well begin the task of purging the city of its alleged vice rings before surrendering the job to their Maker.

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BLANK CARTRIDGES

--Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The day of prayer was suggested by the Union Ministers' Conference of the Chicago Federation of Churches, a Protestant organization. Protestant ministers opened their churches and religious societies their meeting-rooms, and it is estimated that 100,000 people joined in the petition to heaven. The resolution proposing the great intercession set forth, we read in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*, that "conditions have reached a state where the ballot-box is wantonly violated; where life and property are not safe; where the homes of citizens are menaced by bombs; where crime, graft, and corruption are increasing; and where there is a partnership between criminals and some officials, as shown by the existence of hundreds of gambling joints and vice dens, and thousands of places selling intoxicating liquor, openly tolerated by negligent officials." The resolution, adopted by 500 ministers, called upon the people to assemble for prayer, and ended: "Let us pray for a divine outpouring of patriotic zeal that will manifest itself in a recognition in the mind of every citizen that it is his duty to vote in the present serious crisis. Let us pray that a civic awakening will impel all good citizens to register on March 13, and that at the primary election a mighty host of patriots shall strike terror to the agents of darkness and political corruption." In the same dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* carrying the story of the supplication William L. Russell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, whose district includes the "Black Belt," is quoted as saying that gambling is countenanced because the police believe the city is getting just what it asked for when it voted for William Hale Thompson for Mayor. "Mayor Thompson was elected on an 'open-town' platform," the Deputy Commissioner points out in that quoted statement. "I assume the people knew what they wanted when they voted for him. I haven't had any orders from down-town to interfere in the gambling racket, and until I do get such orders you can bet I'm going to keep my hands off. I'm going to do what I think the public wants me to do."

The fact that men and women have appealed to Almighty God over the heads of "Big Bill" and his gang may not be without effect, comments the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. Yet this paper is tempted to recall the story of Lord Palmerston when he was importuned by a delegation of Edinburgh ministers to set aside a day of prayer because of a cholera epidemic. "Go home and flush your sewers," said the practical lord, who realized that, for the immediate purpose, cleanliness was more urgent than godliness. "So," argues *The Times-Star*, "the praying men and women of Chicago must supplement their efforts by going to the voting-booths at primary and municipal elections if they would put an end to politics of the 'Big Bill' kind. They must organize and suit the action to the word if they would have their prayers answered." "Why," asks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* scornfully, "should the people of Chicago seek to unload on the Almighty the accumulated results of their blundering judgment and rotten politics in the years gone? Particularly, why should reverent Christians want to hand this task over to the Almighty before they have given the full measure of their efforts to correct conditions?" *The Ohio State Journal* reminds us that "the Gospel makes no promise of rich feasting for the indolent, promises no rosy path for the silly; it does promise rewards for the militant fighting for the right." Then, too:

"There is something nearly contemptible in asking God to do for man the tasks entirely within his own power, particularly when strength and wisdom have been supplied and would be sufficient if used. What Chicago needs is courage. Take off the smoked glasses, look at conditions, view the duty of good citizens,

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then go to the task. It is all right to pray for help, when you have done your best and have not won, but to sit down and shirk is not the best course for good citizens. Let Chicago give its best efforts to the housecleaning task presented. Don't loaf and leave the task to the Almighty. That is not the course made plain in the Gospels."

With other papers, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* thinks "there is something both startling and shocking in the indictment and the ways and means for its correction," and declares "that there is not civic strength and resolution enough to meet the antisocial condition in the only practical way in which it can be met is a revelation of weakness which is beyond the power of prayer to remedy." This paper reminds us that God helps those who help themselves, and argues that "until a spirit of determined cooperation has been discovered and been enforced, Chicago will continue to be controlled by the underworld." Taking the view that the people of Chicago knew what they were doing when they voted "Big Bill" Thompson into office and got what they wanted, the Hartford *Courant* says they "are therefore getting precisely the form of government that a majority of them voted for." And in the opinion of *The Courant:*

"The result of this election was a blow to the belief that public opinion can always be depended upon to express itself on the side of clean, able, and intelligent government. Chicago's electors not only made a serious error in this case; they made it eagerly, with obvious satisfaction. Until they merge from their fog, until they understand the necessity of giving their city a thorough housecleaning, until they see the wisdom of electing conscientious public servants, there will be no hope for Chicago. They will not forever remain indifferent to or hospitable toward crime and corruption. Some day a reform movement will sweep Chicago, and the city will be cleaned up from cellar to attic. Let us hope that the day of prayer represents the beginning of this movement."

The ministers, too, are to blame, in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*, which recalls the campaign of Frank L. Smith for the United States Senate, and declares emphatically:

"That was also a time to pray for strength and vision, but the political pastors lined up with Smith because he was dry. All else was forgotten. They helped to send to the Senate a man whom that body declared tainted and unfit for his seat and they were largely responsible for the mess in which Illinois now finds itself.

"There is time to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, but Illinois can not be blamed if it feels skeptical as to where ministerial political guidance will land it."

Similarly, the Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that the church element has permitted Prohibition to dominate its energies to the exclusion of other problems, but remarks, however, that—

"In coming out definitely for a reform of broader scope than the fight against illicit liquor, the Chicago churches move in a direction in which the restoration of the religious influence in our public affairs should lie. They deserve the support of other churches that did not join in the day of prayer, and that of the people of principle who do not belong to any church. Chicago has given evidence of needing the aid of the broader idealism that may result."

Illustration from *The Woman's Journal* (New York)

READY TO MOUNT AND RIDE AGAINST DEATH

Three nurse-midwives of the Kentucky Committee for Mothers and Babies, with their horses. Leslie County, where they work, is without the ordinary facilities of civilization, and has only one physician and one part-time physician for 10,000 people.

HARD-RIDING NURSES OF KENTUCKY

SWOLLEN RIVERS AND ROCKY TRAILS are no bar to the district nurse-midwives in Leslie County, Kentucky, when the lives of a woman and an expected baby are in the balance. If sometimes they have to get to "yon side" by swimming their horses or by crossing a foot-bridge swung by cable over a river, with the swirling water below running fifteen or twenty feet deep, and then crawl up a mountainside on all fours, they make no bones of it. That is part of life in the hills. For there is no railroad in Leslie County, no automobile road, no horse bridge over the river. Mail comes in from Lexington, 140 miles away, by mule wagon and by mule-back. All of which makes the work of these nurse-midwives essential in this out-of-the-way spot in the United States, and, incidentally, goes to show, too, that there are still romance, heroism, self-sacrifice in this age of jazz, night-life, and cabarets. Mary Breckenridge tells us about these nurse-midwives and their work, in an interesting and colorful article in *The Woman's Journal*. The nurses, she tells us, have their own horses, and each saddles and feeds and grooms her mount as tenderly as any Arab tends his steed, for, we read,

"Not only the nurse's own life, on dark winter nights, but those the stork is bringing, depend on the speed and sure-footedness of a devoted creature, whose flying hoofs scatter the rocks from the narrow trails up creek beds and over the gaps of the tallest mountain. No matter what the weather, if the man can come for the nurse, the nurse can go with him. One of them followed a father up Thousand Sticks Mountain one time in a blinding storm, the last few hundred yards on all fours, he throwing the saddle-bags up above them every few steps and both climbing up after.

"At Wendover a nurse was called out at 4:30 o'clock on the morning after Christmas for a case on Coon Creek, six miles away. The man who fetched her said the back water from the river covered the road most of the last mile, and his horse had sometimes to swim. The nurse rode off with him into the gray dawn. Eight hours later her horse, Nellie Gray, came back dripping wet, saddle-bags dangling, and riderless. If one's hair turned white every time, we should all be crowned with snow. This time the strain was not for long. Soon the missing nurse came down the trail. She had been dragged off her horse, but was uninjured."

What is this body of nurse-midwives which gives such trained service—the only trained service within reach of the Leslie County mountaineers? Mrs. Breckenridge tells us:

"It is a group of public-health nurses, who must be trained as midwives, as well as in nursing, to qualify permanently on our staff. At the close of our first two years we have ten of them. They include American-trained nurses like Gladys Peacock and Mary Willeford, who have gone to England at their own expense to take the preparation given nurses in midwifery there, and pass the English Central Midwives Board examinations; and equally splendid English nurses, three of them from the famous Queen's Nursing Service, who have come to help us put over in the new world the program which has lowered the death-rate of mothers and babies in the old.

"Our nurses live in centers, each in the heart of her district, in a radius of not more—sometimes less—than five miles in all

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directions. Such an area is approximately seventy-eight square miles—a huge territory, and yet the nurse in the heart of such a district is not more than five miles on horseback from her farthest patient.

"The oldest of these centers is in Hyden, the county seat. There we have a loosely made rented wooden house, with floors of one thickness of unseasoned wood, much warped, between the planks of which the wind whistles all winter. But there we are now building, as headquarters for the District Nursing Service and the supervisor, Miss Alice Logan, a cottage hospital after the Scotch fashion. It is a charming house of the native stone and stands on the slopes of Thousand Sticks Mountain, above the little county seat, looking up and down the river."

It was because there was no skilled service for the people in Leslie County, as there is, we read, for every peasant mother in the Pyrenees and Alps, the Scotch Highlands and the Apennines, that the Kentucky Committee for Mothers and Babies was organized, and later incorporated, in Louisville. Let us see what an important gap these nurse-midwives fill:

"There are only one physician and one part-time physician in our county for ten thousand people scattered over 373 square miles. Greater New York has a doctor for every 550 of her population, and even smaller cities like Lexington, Kentucky, have about the same ratio. This illustrates the way in which cities are geared as against country districts. Greater New York has also a nurse for every 475 people and a hospital bed for every 135. Due to the appalling scarcity of medical service in our country districts, we have been asked by the State Board of Health of Kentucky, whose chief, Dr. Arthur McCormack, has been our big friend from the beginning, and is one of our trustees, to give hookworm treatment and inoculate against typhoid and diphtheria. Because we render our neighbors essential services in hours of pain and danger, and because their leaders are on our district committees, they cooperate with us in this preventive work. Such has been their response that during the first two years since our nursing began we have given 6,360 inoculations against typhoid and diphtheria alone, and have practically eliminated these two diseases from the area we cover."

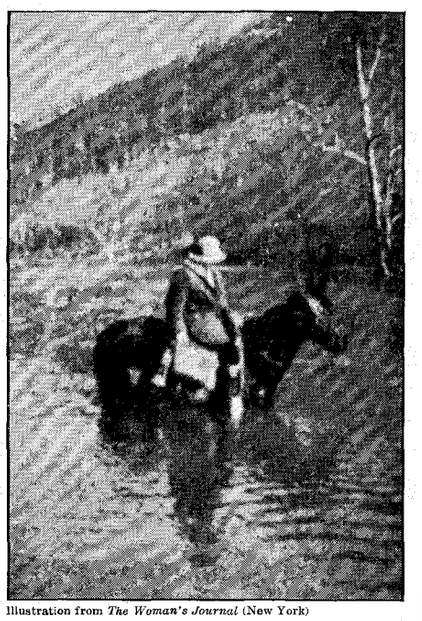

Illustration from *The Woman's Journal* (New York)

CROSSING TO "YON SIDE"

The nurse-midwives of Leslie County, Kentucky, often have to swim their horses across the river in answering an emergency call for help. Here the nurse is carrying a lantern to light her way back.

BIBLE THE BEST SELLER IN SOUTH INDIA—A careful analysis of books sold in South India has resulted, we learn, in the somewhat astonishing discovery that the Bible, not any exotic sex novel, is unquestionably the best seller there. *The Madras Mail*, published from the capital of the Madras Presidency, is authority for that statement. In the course of an editorial headed "The Best Seller," we read that "in South India last year 223,125 copies of the whole Bible or some part of it were circulated. Any one acquainted with the difficulty commonly experienced in selling books in this territory will recognize the magnitude of this accomplishment."

In the opinion of this editorial writer, this record is due to the fact that "the Scriptures are sold at prices much below the actual cost of printing and distribution." The South Indian public paid only a "little more than one-half of the total cost." The deficit was met by the London Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which made it possible for many thousands of persons "who know no other literature" to possess the Bible. The editorial writer pertinently remarks:

"What the poor can not afford the charitable might surely make good, since, regarded merely as a means of preventing the relapse of the semieducated into complete illiteracy, the Scriptures deserve support. At present the London Committee of the [British and Foreign Bible] Society bears nearly half the cost of distributing the Scriptures in South India, a burden which it bears gladly, but which must severely restrict its activities in other and more needy areas. It is hoped, therefore, that more public support will be forthcoming in the near future for work which is helping to spread high moral ideals and, incidentally, is making the vernaculars, in their purest form, available to the masses."

AN EDITOR'S INSPIRING SERMON

SOME OF THE MOST STIRRING MESSAGES to a people hungry for inspiration appear in the columns of our daily press. Such a one we find in the Tampa *Daily Times*, which gives over the leading space in its editorial columns to deny that the Church is losing ground, and to point out that, on the contrary, it is so lively as to be a paramount subject of discussion in the newspapers. To be sure, it is granted, the Church is not a faultless institution by any means. "God has put the treasure into earthen vessels. The best Christians we have among us are only Christians in the making. They are by no means finished products. The commission was not given to an embassy of angels; but to men of like passions with us all." And we are reminded that one of the twelve Apostles was a traitor. But we are reminded, too, that when all subtractions are made, "it remains that there can not be found anywhere on earth so constant and so large a measure of self-sacrifice, of unflagging interest in and devotion to the principles of the Sermon on the Mount, of patient fidelity to duty, as exists to-day in the Church of Jesus Christ. For sheer moral idealism and sacrificial devotion to the service of humanity the ministers of the Gospel and the devoted men and women of the churches can not be matched by any other organization in American life." Here is more of the kind for the too eager critic to ponder:

"Not only must we go to the churches for the raising of funds for our philanthropic enterprises, but we must go to them also for the men and women who are willing to go down into the slums of our city in an effort to lift up and restore the fallen and outcast. It is to the churches we go for our missionaries to swelter in the Kongo and to shiver in Alaska, to face disease and dirt in the crowded sections of the Orient.

"The Church does not ask immunity from criticism. It is willing to take its share of the blame for the weaknesses of our civilization. The writer claims to be a modest member of a modest church. He is not blind to its mistakes and its faults. But he is not without a reasonable opportunity for observation and study of conditions. It is true that a spirit seems abroad in our day to criticize the Church, and even to predict its destruction, but the man who is willing to lend himself to criticism in a spirit of iconoclasm is trying to take away the fourth leg of the chair upon which his civilization is built.

"We are in the Lenten season. The different denominations are engaging in evangelistic efforts. Methods to be sure vary, as in all our community life, but the same spirit is alive in them all. The one common purpose of it all is to deepen the spiritual life of the people and to make our city a better place for the living of human beings. There is a call to every man and woman of us to give heed to the deeper things of life, and the Church is trying to shout that call with clarion tones.

"It would be indeed a sad day for our community and for our country if it were true that the Church is losing ground; but it is not true."

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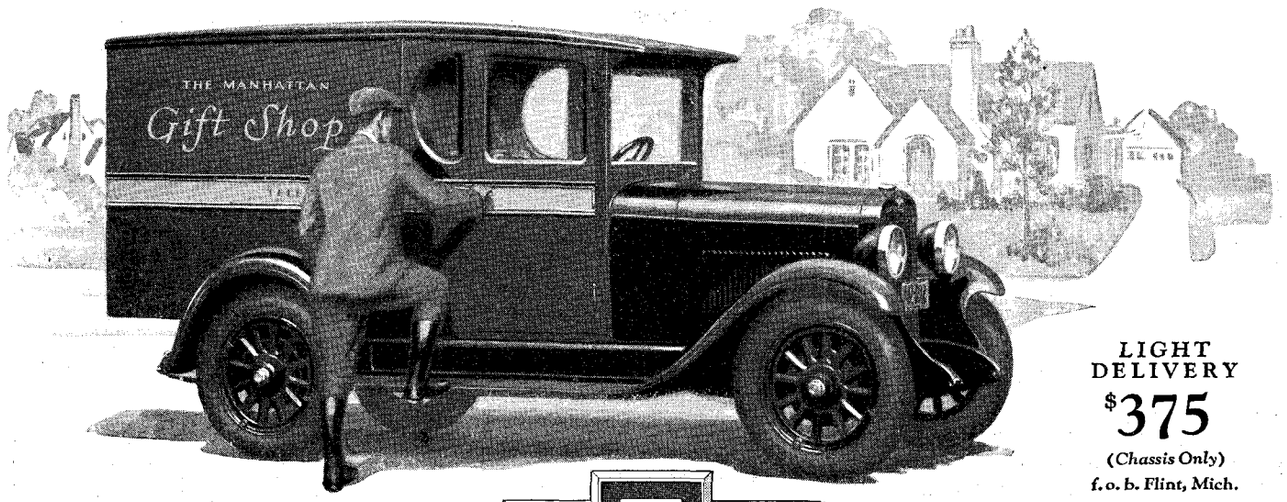

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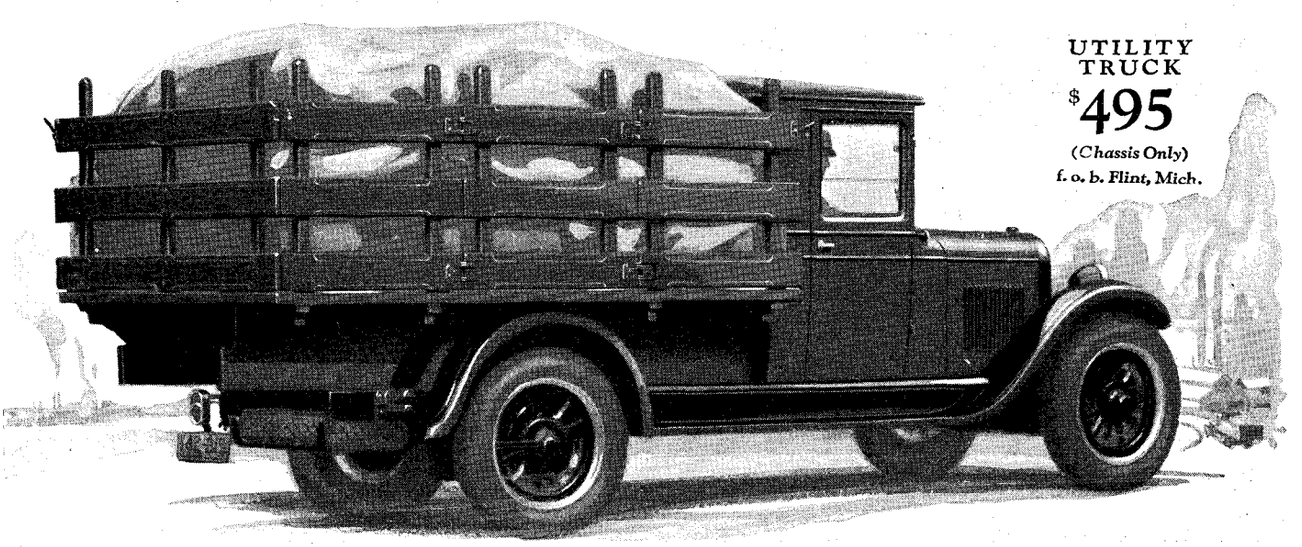

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

SATIRICAL verse on current themes prospers rather more in England than here, hence this in *G. K's Weekly*. Perhaps our poets think too much of the moon. The Industrial Conference was drawn together to discuss questions of difference between Capital and Labor.

LOONY LULLABY

By F. Keston Clarke

(The Industrial Conference continues its deliberations at Burlington House, Piccadilly.)

Hush-a-bye baby, on the tree-top,
Be like your ancestors: they didn't grouse—
Start evolution, and where will it stop?
It may lead to Hell or to Burlington House.
Burlington House!
Burlington House!
The Ape has ascended . . . to Burlington House!

Hush-a-bye miner, deep in the mine,
Be patient, be hopeful, and bear charitee.
It's dark and it's dirty: but fragrant and fine
Compared with the filth that's in Piccadillee—
Piccadillee!
Piccadillee!
They've all nice clean hands down in Piccadillee!

Hush-a-bye newspaper, mind what you say
(Best not to mention the bait or the mouse),
Truth makes good copy, but Truth couldn't pay
The bill for the beanfeast at Burlington House.
Burlington House!
Burlington House!
They're all demi-Monds down at Burlington House!

Hush-a-bye Cook, for it's vulgar to brawl
When everyone's trying so hard to agree.
They'll never call *you* the nice names that they call
Alfred and Jimmy in Piccadillee.
Piccadillee!
Piccadillee!
They're all very polished in Piccadillee!

Hush-a-bye Conscience, your small voice is gone
And forgotten, by those of superior νοῦς
Iscariot's dead, but his soul marches on—
Down Piccadilly to Burlington House.
Burlington House!
Burlington House!
They're counting the silver at Burlington House!

IF the poet had not sought to build so towering an edifice out of his accumulated pleasures, we should not have thought twice about quoting these lines from *Bozart* (Atlanta), but that is perhaps only a cynic's objection:

LITTLE THINGS

By Daniel Whitehead Hicky

Those little things you say with curving lips,
Those little songs you sing . . . each fragile word,
I store away with loving fingertips
Like petals of a rose the winds have stirred.
Each mellow syllable . . . your laughter gay,
The promises you make when lights are low . . .
These do I keep, pressed tenderly away,
Like souvenirs my heart would ever know.

And when our feet have wandered East and West
Perhaps you will forget these little things,
Forget the old upon a newer quest,—
But I will build from old rememberings
From every word you say, with deathless art,
A towering Cathedral in my heart!

REAPING after "fainting not" is perhaps the obvious moral, but the "braggart grain" lets in a flood of other reflections. In the March *Bookman:*

THE SOWING

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Bitter promised the yield
Of that dark field.

The buried stones
Lay white as bones,

And screamed at the share
That harried there.

Overhead a crow
Wove to and fro.

The horses were wet
With matted sweat,

And the wind blew dust
In swirts of rust

Like a plague of flies
In the plowman's eyes.

Yet out of those lines
Of furrowed pain,
In its due time
Rose the braggart grain.

A SOMEWHAT belated elegy paid to the author of "Why So Pale and Wan, Fond Lover?" in the *Step Ladder* (Chicago):

OF SIR JOHN SUCKLING

By Clinton Scollard

You with your love-locks long,
You of the valiant heart,
You with your soul of song
And your love of lyric art,
Fain of the breath of life
Even as the flower is fain,
How I grieve to think of you
Dying there by the Seine!

Caught in the conflict's coils
That meshed Lord Buckingham,
Slipping out of the toils
And slandered as a sham,
Exiled, hunted, driven
Forth and over the main,
How I grieve to think of you
Dying there by the Seine!

Of all the "Sons of Ben"
Wittiest, bravest far,
Sudden from human ken
Swept like a falling star,
In your lonely attic room
By a wretched valet slain,
How I grieve to think of you
Dying there by the Seine!

IN spite of free verse and modern realism, there is charm still in these old French forms. *Footprints* (Cleveland) gives us this.

A VILLANELLE

By Selma E. Markowitz

When stars of Heaven are shining bright,
I whisper softly in your ear:
Goodnight, beloved, a fond goodnight.

The moon has veiled her tender light.
But, you and I—we know no fear,
When stars of Heaven are shining bright.

O precious love, my heart's delight,
Let's kiss again, for parting's near.
Goodnight, beloved, a fond goodnight.

Should you be taken from my sight,
This world would be most dull and drear—
When stars of Heaven are shining bright.

We two have soared to splendid height.
We have known joy—felt sorrow's tear.
Goodnight, beloved, a fond goodnight.

Angels will bless our farewell rite,
And lean again our vows to hear,
When stars of Heaven are shining bright—
Goodnight, beloved, a fond goodnight.

Plain Talk (New York), is a youngish magazine that, as its title implies, has a didactic streak. Two poems from the April issue bear out its purpose, but with an ironical slant:

SATIRE ON A SATIRIST

By Helene Mullins

May you have all the good and pleasant things
You could be wanting or be thinking of;
Every good song that every poet sings,
And fame and power and fighting skill and love.
May all your roads be soft and smoot and flat,
And you the friend of king, poet and paint.
And may you have a hard time after that.
Finding a reason for a just complaint.

THE BLASPHEMER

By Eliot Kays Stone

I have lived my life in vain,
For I scorned the common-place—
Saw no glory in a face,
Smiling on a bed of pain.

Trembling hands at simple tasks,
Toiling for a bit of bread—
Haughtily I flung my head—
"There is more that spirit asks."

Faint I heard the broken bars
Of the toilers' ready mirth;
While my feet tripped on the earth,
I was lost among the stars.

What a poor, blind fool was I.
Thinking life a blasphemy.
Life is living, now I see;
I would live who am to die.

SPIRITUALS are growing in popularity, and this one found in *Bozart* gives the authentic quality of the negro psychology:

AUNT SUKEY'S APOCALYPSE

(Negro Spiritual)

By Anne Kelledy Gilbert

Whar's I gwine?
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine!
Don' nebber ast me no mo'
Whar's I gwine . . .
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine . . .
Whar I ain't nebber bin befo'!

De anguls is collected all along de big-road,
I sees dey shinin' faces an' dey nimble, dancin' feets;
Dey wings is far-stretched like de buzzard's whut soa'd
Spang inter de clouds whar de sun-down skeets.

De Lam' am a-sittin' on a high-back chair;
Hits wool am white lak de bramble rose;
Ize gwine ter crawl up de slippery, golden stair;
Ize sayin' farewell ter ma frens an' ma foes!

Das whar Ize gwine!
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine!
Don' nebber ast me no mo'
Whar's I gwine . . .
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine . . .
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine . . .
Whar I ain't nebber bin befo'!

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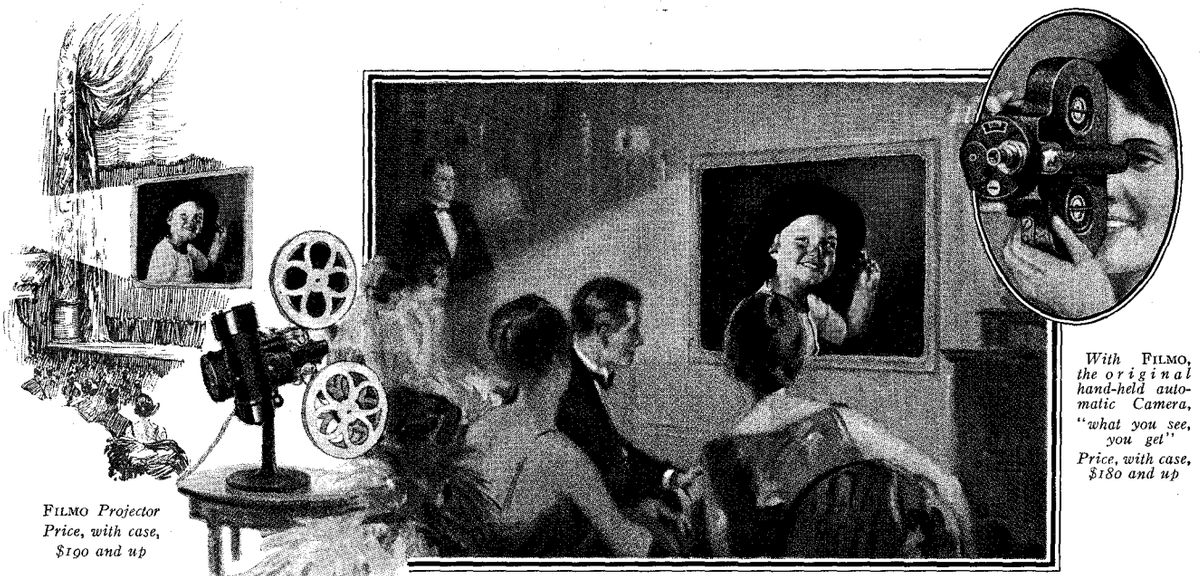

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Motion pictures *shown in leading theatres and finest homes are made with* Bell & Howell cameras *and* equipment

The famous producer, Cecil B. De Mille, holding the Bell & Howell EYEMO *standard (35 mm. film) camera used in making many scenes in his "King of Kings." The camera used by explorers, news reel gatherers and many amateurs desiring to commercialize their movies*

FOR *twenty-one years* an overwhelming majority of featured theatre pictures *have been made with Bell & Howell cameras*. The great successes of Famous Players-Lasky, Paramount, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, DeMille, Chaplin, Fairbanks, Hal Roach (Our Gang), Universal and other leading producers are *Bell & Howell successes*.

Here is your only *absolute, visible standard* for judging the quality of *home motion pictures*.

Bell & Howell FILMO Camera and Projector for *amateur* use are manufactured with all the painstaking skill and precision characterizing Bell & Howell *professional* units costing up to $5,000. And with them you may expect the same depth and detail, the same unflickering picture brilliance that you have learned to expect in the finest theatre productions.

In the Bell & Howell FILMO Camera and Projector unparalleled movie-making ability is combined with great *simplicity*. Anyone can handle this equipment with ease and obtain truly professional results on the first try. Many thousands of owners have proved this to be true.

Simply look through the spy-glass viewfinder and press the button to take movies with the Bell & Howell Filmo Camera. It uses Eastman Safety Film (16 mm.) in the yellow box, obtainable at practically all stores handling cameras and supplies. First cost covers developing and return postage to your door.

Then touch a button on your Filmo Projector and the quiet electric motor brings your movies to instant life, quickly and sharply focused on a screen by a simple finger turn of the lens.

A vast, ever-growing Filmo Library also awaits your selection of films for any social occasion. With them your home becomes a "little theatre" where many first-run theatre releases, including the cream of comedies made under the banner, "The Spice of the Program," may be shown.

See a FILMO *dealer, or mail coupon below for the many interesting facts upon which Bell & Howell superiority is indisputably established.*

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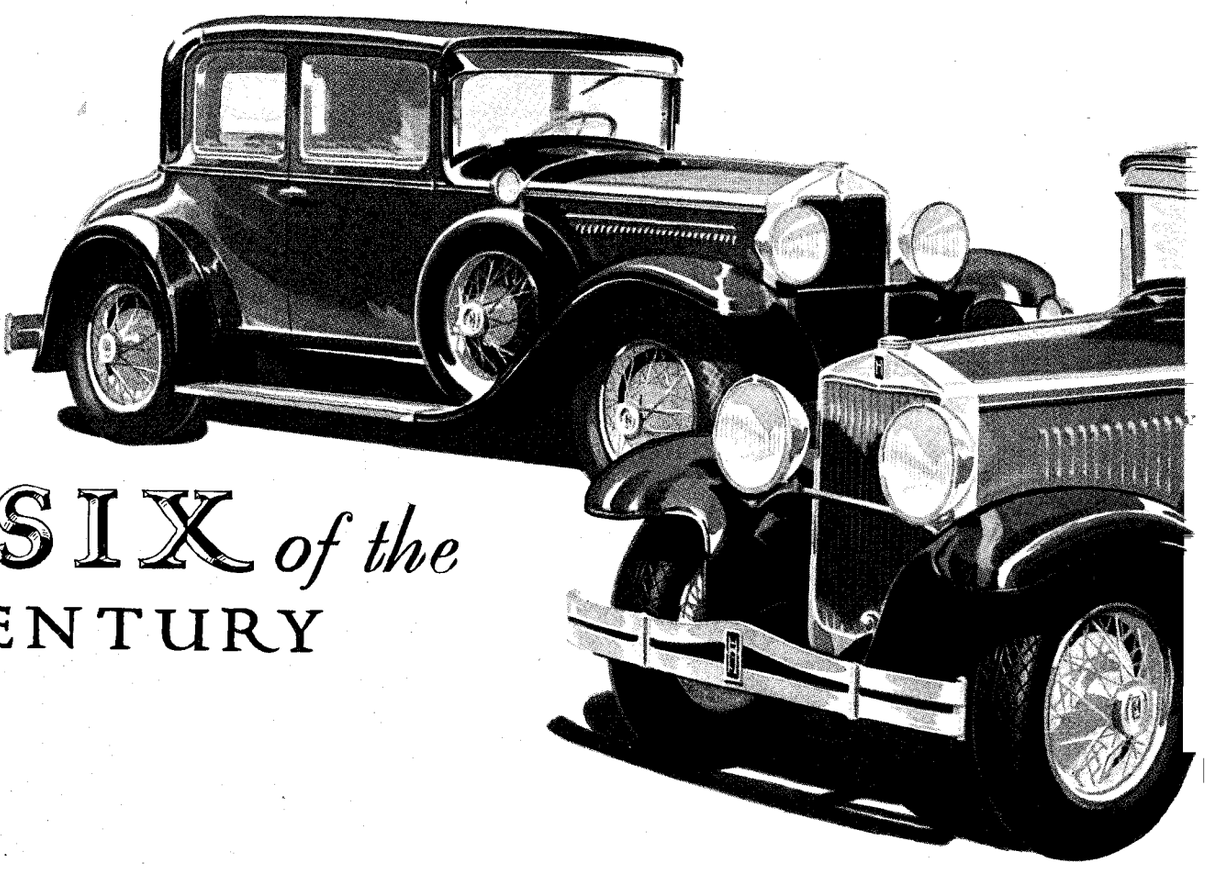

The SIX *of the* CENTURY

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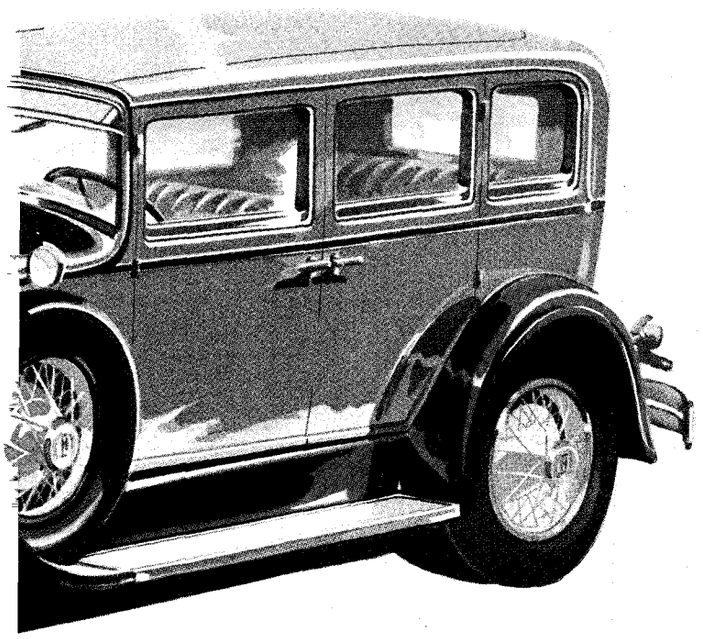

ILE

It will be worth actual dollars and cents to you to make these new Hupmobiles the basis of a few simple comparisons before you buy any car this spring.

We are sure these comparisons will lead you to the same conclusion which has already added new thousands to the host of Hupmobile owners, namely:—

That these cars—each among its type—represent the very essence of the year's trend in style and distinction, as well as the highest motoring achievement, and the greatest motor car values, which the century has produced.

Whether you prefer the Six or the Eight, you will find the price hundreds of dollars less than you would expect to pay for such distinctive beauty.

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You will find quality of manufacture so high that there is literally none higher; and all the other attributes of power and smoothness, reliability and economy, which belong so particularly to Hupmobile.

Any Hupmobile dealer will gladly provide the car for you to make whatever tests or comparisons you choose. Get in touch with your local dealer today.

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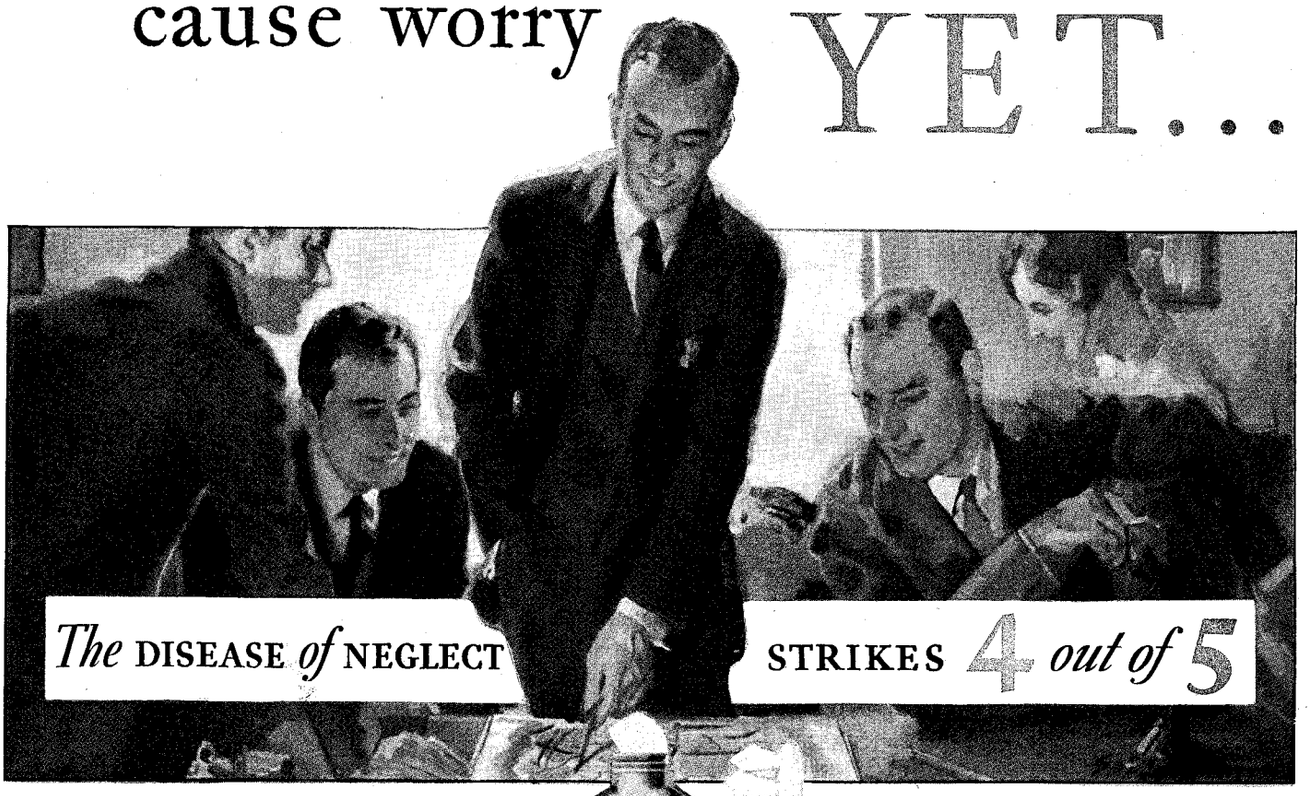
Such white teeth should never cause worry YET...



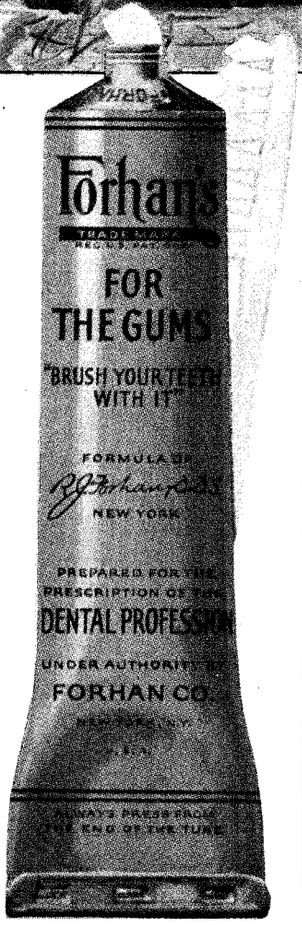
LURKING behind sparkling eyes, youthful energy and health are grim foes waiting to swoop down on the unwary. Only care can protect you.

Keep your teeth clean and white; but do not ignore the gums. For it is the delicate gum tissue that the dread disease of neglect (Pyorrhea) attacks.

Thinking they are safe when teeth are gleaming white, 4 persons out of 5 after forty, and thousands younger (figures of famous dental clinics show an even higher percentage) surrender precious health to Pyorrhea. What a needless sacrifice!

As your dentist will doubtless tell you, a little care will safeguard you against infection which attacks the gums. See him at least once every six months. Have him examine teeth and gums thoroughly. And start the regular morning and night use of Forhan's for the Gums.

Without the use of harsh abrasives this dentifrice cleans teeth and restores their natural whiteness.



Also it protects against acids which cause decay.

But of greater importance to your health is its tendency to protect the gums. If used regularly and in time, it helps to firm the gums and keep the delicate tissue sound and healthy. Dentists tell us that Pyorrhea seldom attacks healthy gums.

Forhan's is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S., and it is compounded with Forhan's Pyorrhea Astringent used by dentists everywhere in the treatment of gum infections.

Do not wait for the signs of approaching danger, for gums to bleed and recede, for teeth to loosen. Preventive measures are far easier than cure. Today, begin brushing teeth and gums with Forhan's morning and night. And teach your children this good habit which will help to protect their precious health in years to come. Get Forhan's from your druggist—in tubes, 35c and 60c.

Forhan Company, New York

This Mouthwash Works!

The tremendous success of Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant proves that more and more people are realizing the importance of the correct practice of oral hygiene. Every morning and every night they use this Antiseptic Refreshant as a mouthwash. It is powerful, refreshing and safe. It protects mouth, nose and throat from infection and keeps breath sweet. Try it. 35c and 60c in bottles.

Make This 10 Day Test

Lazy, lethargic gums invite disease. And the only way to keep them firm, sound and healthy is to massage them daily, just as a woman massages her face to keep it glowing with youth and free from the signs of age. Forhan's for the Gums is designed for gum massaging. Make this 10 day test. Morning and night, before brushing your teeth with Forhan's, exercise your gums, closely following the directions in the booklet that comes with each tube . . . See how much better they look and feel!

Forhan's *for the gums*

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

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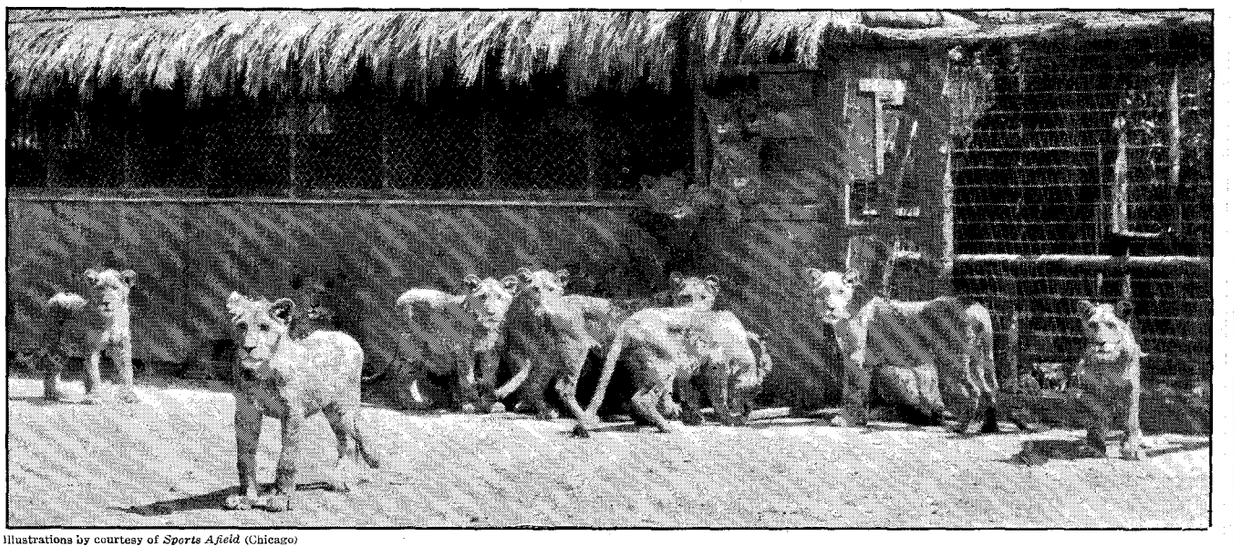
BEASTS · BIRDS · AND · TREES



Illustrations by courtesy of *Sports Afield* (Chicago)

"BRING ON YOUR DANIEL," THESE LIONS SEEM TO BE GROWLING

A painter of Biblical scenes might find here a fruitful study for the famous den into which the Prophet was thrown. Actually these American-born, movie-actor lions are merely showing a mild interest in the photographer and his camera.

PLAY AND PERIL ON AN AMERICAN LION FARM

DON'T LET 'EM PLAY WITH YOUR SHOE-LACES! That is one lesson to be learned, it seems, from the otherwise rather cheerful business of breeding kings of the forest as some folks breed white mice. For the pioneer lion farmer of America spent many weeks in a hospital last year, we learn, "because a three-year-old cub got a claw entangled in his shoe-laces, and then, panicstricken, clawed with all his might and bit with all his strength in the endeavor to get away." One touch of a shackle had stirred the wild in young Leo's blood and thrown him into a frenzied panic which banished in an instant all his bottle-fed complacency. On the other, sunnier side of the picture, just think how nice it must be to have one hundred and twenty frisky lions romping around your garden—especially if some of them are competent movie actors, one alone being capable of earning $50,000 in that capacity in the last five years! Consider, too, a gross income of $50,000 a year from sightseers. More than 2,000 motor tourists each week, we are told, pay Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gay to see their lions cutting didoes on the picturesque farm where lions are raised as a business. Writing in *Sports Afield* (Chicago), Mr. C. G. Milham relates:

Some twenty miles from where its new city hall marks the civic center of Los Angeles is a place where, in days gone by, the old Santa Fé trail had its end, called El Monte. Just a few steps from the main business district is one of the world's strangest and newest of outdoor enterprises—perhaps unique in all the world—a lion farm.

Motorists traveling out of Los Angeles on the Valley Boulevard, or mayhap en route to the metropolis of Southern California from other States, come upon this unique "farm" without any preliminary warning. All of a sudden there looms before their eyes, at the side of the road, a broad spreading structure, topped by a tower roofed with a thatch of palms and grass, and on either side of the building is a sort of stockade stretching away to the rear, the whole of it being hidden behind palm-trees, so that one immediately receives an impression of the semitropics. Over the wide doorway that opens from a gallery is a large sign, "Gay's Lion Farm—the Farm Extraordinary."

The sign marks the present fruition of an extraordinary adventure that was embarked upon some eight years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gay, the former a Frenchman by birth, and for many years associated in wild-animal training with the late Frank Bostock, and Mrs. Gay, an Englishwoman, formerly on the advertising staff of one of London's big newspapers. Both are possest of courage, perseverance, and vision in a remarkable degree, and both alike are endowed with a rare charm of personality and an understanding patience. They have built up within eight years this most novel of all the strange things one may see in Southern California, and, starting out with a capital of only a few hundred dollars, have so developed the odd business in which they are engaged that its worth may be conservatively estimated at more than a quarter of a million dollars.

The business really had its origin partly through what might be called an accident, and partly through the accuracy of Mrs. Gay's intuition. But aside from that accident and that intuition, it has been perseverance, vision, and a marvelous affection for the animals with which they deal that have enabled Mr. and Mrs. Gay to make their lion farm what it is to-day.

Go back some eight or nine years. In those days the motion-picture was still rather largely a toy. Hollywood was still to become famous. The motion-picture stars were yet to attain the almost fabulous heights of salarydom that have since been their lot. In those early days David Horsley planned a series of wild-animal pictures, and in pursuit of this plan brought over from the Bostock show in London three great jungle beasts—Cyclone, Rosie, and Mary. Along with them came Mr. and Mrs. Gay, the latter at that time accustomed only to the usual routine of the devoted housewife, and utterly removed from any direct contact with the lions that her husband trained.

Immediately upon their arriving in Hollywood, we are told, there was found to be a real place in which these three lions could be used to advantage. Moreover:

Almost simultaneously Mr. Gay had the opportunity of buying the three lions, and he did so. They were at that time quartered in a barn on a twenty-three-acre farm on Mission Road in Los Angeles. Some three months later came the accident! Rosie presented Mr. and Mrs. Gay with three lively cubs, a male and two females. Six months later, Rosie, in the meanwhile having refused to listen to the then new doctrine of birth control, presented her owners with four more attractive cubs. Shortly after this further addition to the family of Cyclone and Rosie—Mary having apparently succumbed to the arguments of the followers of Mrs. Sanger—a visitor to the Gay home remarked one day, "How remarkable it is that you are right here in the

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heart of Los Angeles, and yet you have a real farm!" To which Mrs. Gay responded gaily, "Yes, a regular lion farm!"

That chance phrase was the nubbin of the idea out of which have grown assets worth more than $250,000. The mild climate had proved most favorable for Rosie's progeny, and dozens of people, attracted by the news that here were little lion cubs to play with and fondle, were flocking to the Gay farm.

Why not make a business of it? Why not go into the business of raising lions for use in motion-pictures and have as a source of additional income the money that would come through charging admission to see the lions and lionesses and their progeny in settings that would approximate their native habitat? To be sure, menagerie owners and trainers of wild animals had long asserted that lions could not be bred in captivity—that you might, of course, have cubs, but they could never attain maturity. In apparent refutation were the offspring of Cyclone and Rosie, just as lively and playful as kittens, growing bigger day by day, and giving every indication of going on to adult size and strength.

Meanwhile, also, the year after the first purchase, Numa and two females had been bought, and these three also were doing very well in the environment to which Mr. and Mrs. Gay had taken them. There seemed to be every reason in the world why the plan they had in mind might be at least worth trying out, so, in 1922, they bought five acres of ground in El Monte and proceeded to transform it into a jungle—a jungle, however, that, in deference to the fears of the countryside, was fenced in by huge posts of telegraph-pole size, with heavy bars and strong steel netting. Inside a series of arenas were built, each arena fenced by sturdy wire netting and sturdy posts, each arena with a house adjoining where the lions could be sheltered in inclement weather, and each arena, through an ingenious arrangement of movable runways, so connected with all the others that the jungle denizens could be moved around at will from one arena to the other and from one lion house to the other without ever getting out of bounds.

Cyclone, Rosie, and Mary, Numa, and all the little lions at once took kindly to the new environment. Family after family came into the world, and practically all were healthy and sturdy. Rosie did so well that when she died last year she had mothered forty-eight cubs in seven years. Mary, in that time, had twenty-one cubs. Numa and his wives have also done well, so that with the introduction of only two other males from the outside, to prevent inbreeding, the Gay lion farm is now the home of more than one hundred and twenty lions of all ages, from tiny cubs just a few weeks old, to Cyclone, the patriarch, who is sixteen years of age.

STRICTLY HAND-RAISED BABIES

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gay, lion-farmers, playing Pa and Ma to the young livestock.

The lion farm is open every day in the week except Monday, and except on rainy days, relates Mr. Milham, adding:

On Mondays the lions have so complete a rest that they do not even have any food. On the other six days of the week there is as fascinating a show as can be imagined. Mr. Gay guides the visitors from arena to arena, puts this group here and that group there through their paces, and Mrs. Gay joins in to demonstrate that most lions have, after all, a really affectionate disposition.

The daily show starts off with the feeding of the beasts. The tiniest cubs are for the most part fed by Mama Lioness, but in some cases where mother is a bit averse to progeny, the cubs are fed by Mrs. Gay through the medium of a nursing bottle that offers goat's milk. Later their diet is rounded out with small meat feedings. For all those that have gotten beyond the small cub stage, fresh meat once a day is the delectable dainty. Two horses a day are slaughtered to provide this fresh meat—yielding about 1,600 pounds a day of edible meat.

Each lion house is visited in turn, the animals being brought in from their arenas for the feeding. While they are at dinner the arenas are barricaded, and the employees of the farm clean up each arena. Serving of the meals does not take very long, and there is never any fighting about the food, for each animal is alone in his or her pen for dinner. Altho they are separated, each animal nevertheless grips the meat tightly, and there is a tumult of angry growling to warn all possible comers that this is "my" piece, and it is up to you to know that nobody in the world is going to take it away from "me."

After the feeding a little show is staged at each of the arenas. In one, Mr. Gay stands in the center with some ten or a dozen animals, about three years old, playing around him; in another, where there are half a dozen males about six or seven years old, headed by Pluto, the Gays' first-born, Mr. Gay enters and puts one after another through his paces, calling each by name, making Pluto pose majestically for him, then having Pluto give him a shampoo by licking the back of his head, and finally vaulting astride of the lion's back and having Pluto give him a ride around the arena; in still another arena, Mr. Gay enters and demonstrates Numa's tractability, and then Mrs. Gay comes in and lies down on the ground and Numa kneels over her form. Off to one side are two small cages where, in the one case, there is a little chap about four weeks old, and in the other a youngster of about four months. These both Mr. and Mrs. Gay play with as one might with a kitten, the younger fellow being occasionally lifted into the arms of some young visitor so that the child's picture may be taken with this strange playmate.

Perhaps the greatest charm of these daily exhibitions, aside from the fascinating strangeness of the farm itself, is the verve and spontaneity and enthusiasm of Mr. Gay's showmanship. As he rides astride of Pluto, or whacks this, that, or the other one to get him out of the way, you can see that it is all rare fun to him. His laugh is infectious, and the chronicle he relates about the doings of the lions and the way he and Mrs. Gay train them and look after them is most interesting. But it isn't all fun. There is a great deal of hard work involved, and occasionally there is some real danger. Not all of the lions are docile. There are two or three that can not be trusted. Even with all of them, including the most affectionate, it is at all times necessary to remember that they are wild beasts. Indeed Mr. Gay bears more than one deep scar, the mark of some overplayful lion.

"No, you must not get the idea that it has all been easy," says Mrs. Gay. "There are a thousand and one things to look out for in such a place as this, and very frequently there is a good deal of hard work. You can see very easily, I think, that Mr. Gay needs his strong frame, for the full-grown lions he handles weigh more than five hundred pounds, and much of this weight he has to bear when he has the beasts jump up and support themselves on his shoulders. Also, all of the lions are temperamental, with highly nervous dispositions, and each has his or her individual peculiarities. They have to be watched and safeguarded against many possible dangers—against illness, overfeeding or wrong feeding at the hands of well-intending visitors, against fights among themselves, against abuse of any kind.

"Altho we have a staff of seven men, Mr. Gay and I do every bit of the actual handling of the animals. It would be perfectly safe for the employees to enter some of the arenas while the beasts are there, but we never permit this. For one thing, this means that there is never any possibility of harm to the men. For another, it makes the animals easier to handle, since they have only two persons to whom they need to get accustomed.

"Every single one of these lions is different from his fellows. Most people think the big lions all look alike and the big lionesses also, but this is not the case. As you have observed, both Mr. Gay and I call each of them by name. When there are more than a hundred of them you can well imagine that they must be shaped in different molds for us to tell them apart so readily. They differ from one another in manner just as they differ in looks."

Some are strongly affectionate, we learn, some are passably so, others merely endure human presence, still others resent it mildly, still others again resent it strongly, and two or three are utterly impossible to handle. Of these last, Mrs. Gay is quoted as confessing:

"These few we never go near. It is too dangerous. Mr. Gay

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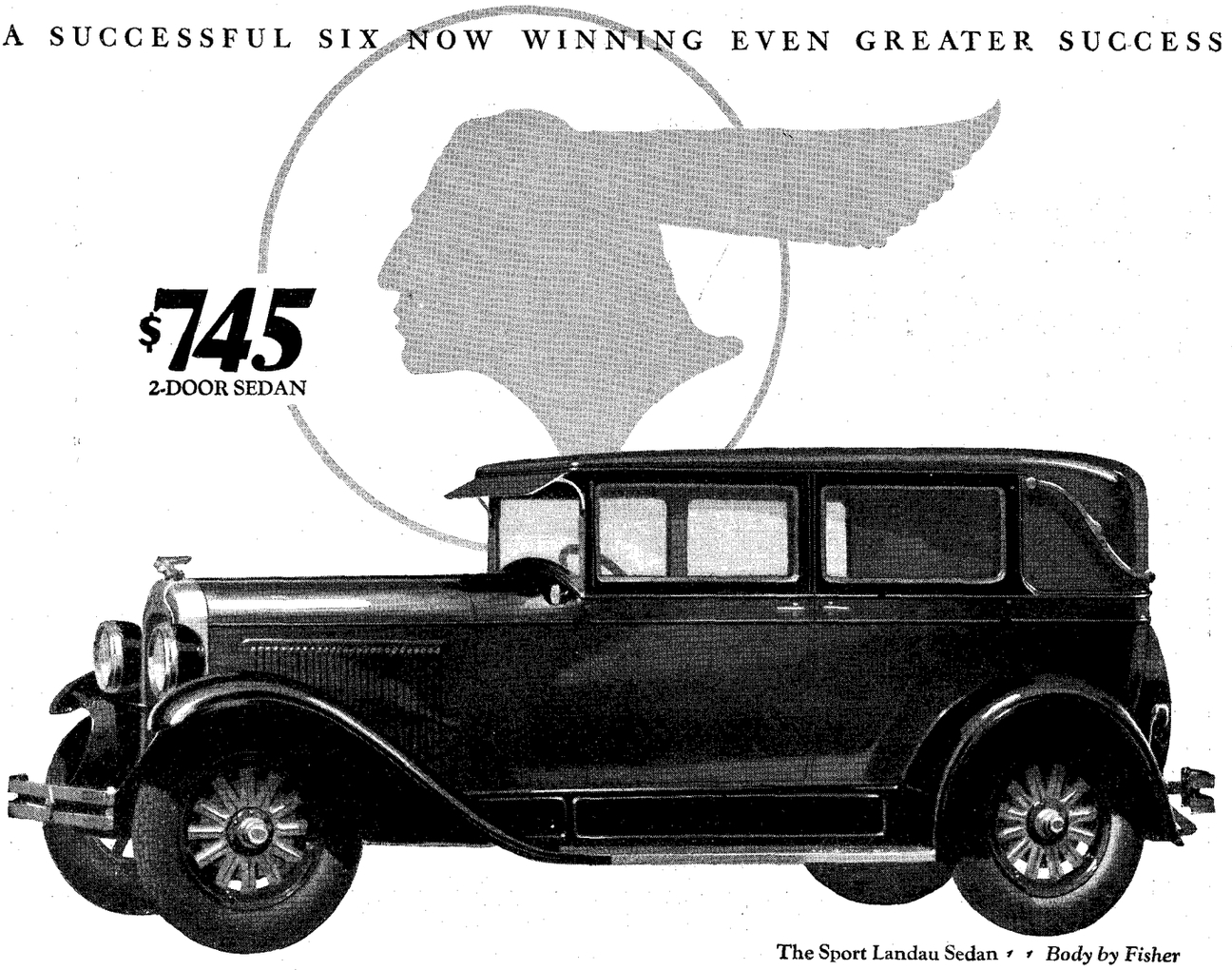

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Obviously here is a car eminently worthy of all the enthusiasm it has stirred, and fully deserving its sensational success—because you can actually see how much more in every way it gives you than any other low-priced six.

But there is another fact of paramount importance—buyers are choosing it in such great volume because they know that they can measure its life by tens-of-thousands of miles.

Here are fundamentals of lasting satisfaction whose importance cannot be denied. Make certain that you get them by choosing the New Series Pontiac Six.

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Sport Roadster	$745	4-Door Sedan	$825
Phaeton	$775	Sport Landau Sedan	$875

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PONTIAC SIX

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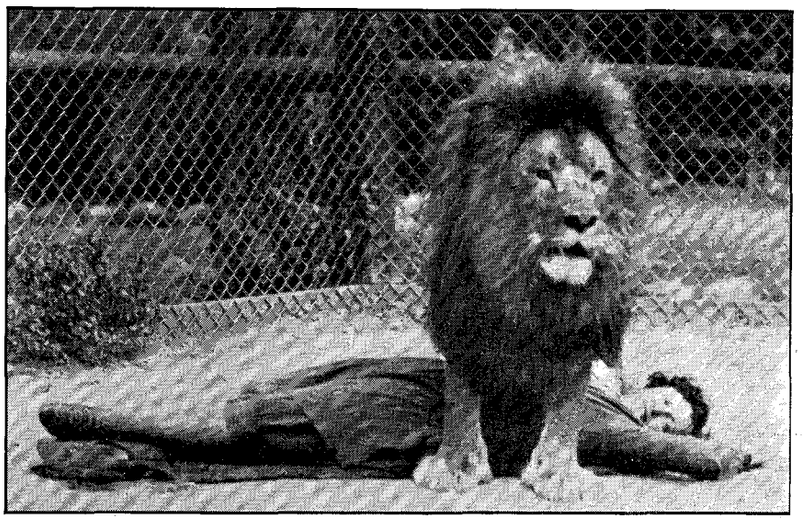
used to do a few stunts with Cyclone and Mary, but both he and I knew that he was right on the brink of disaster all the while, so at my insistent request he has given up entering the arena with them.

"But an ill-dispositioned father or mother does not mean an ill-dispositioned cub. The especial example of this is Pluto, the first baby born on our farm, who is now seven years old.



SPEAKING OF THE CAT AND THE CANARY——

It's all very well for Mrs. Gay to sport like this with one of her bottle-raised babies, but suppose he suddenly remembered he was a grown-up lion!

He is Cyclone's son, but, as you have noticed, Mr. Gay can do almost anything in the world with him. You can tell very early in life what kind of disposition a cub is going to develop. The few that show a strong resentment against being handled when they are little fellows are pretty sure to show that resentment in more acute form when they grow up. Really, I think it is because of some stupid quirk in their brains. And these stupid ones you can never teach anything. They just don't want to learn, and they just won't learn. Those with the nicest dispositions seemingly adore to be petted. They just go into ecstasies over a few gentle taps or strokings. For instance——" and Mrs. Gay walked over to a cage where a huge lioness lolled on the floor next door to another cage that housed her four-weeks-old cubs. She spoke gently to the beast, then reached in a hand and stroked the animal's muzzle. The lioness rose to her feet, stretched her length against the bars of the cage, and Mrs. Gay's hand caressed the animal's side, patted the big head a couple of times, then reached in a whole arm and stroked Mrs. Lioness as one might a kitten. The great beast let out a satisfied grunt and stretched herself on the floor with all four feet up in the air, the while she rubbed her back against the floor of the cage and rolled about asking for more.

"We are quite fond of all the animals," continued Mrs. Gay. "I suppose that is one of the reasons we have been able to do so well with them. And I think we make allowances for them in just the same way that fathers and mothers so frequently make allowances for naughty little boys and girls. Even on the rare occasions when Mr. Gay has been mauled a bit, he has not been angry about it, and hasn't really blamed the lions that have attacked him. In most cases they have not intended to hurt him, but they have forgotten themselves temporarily because they were frightened. That, I am sure, was entirely the case the last time Mr. Gay was hurt. But since then I have told him that he must not let the lions play around his feet as much as he used to, because, you see, one of them might catch his foot in some way, and then right away instinct would tell him to strike out in wild alarm."

Mrs. Gay has been foster-mother to many of the beasts who now stalk around through the arena enclosures. The minute that a lioness shows any averseness to her offspring, that minute the youngsters are taken away from her and they enter Mrs. Gay's care. She watches over them with warm coverings, if necessary, holds the nursing bottle for them, and otherwise cherishes them and protects them through the weeks before they can take care of themselves. In conversation and in appearance she gives a strong maternal impress, so that one might well imagine the little cubs would do excellently while in her charge. It is she who chiefly looks after medicines for them when they suffer temporary indisposition. In this connection she explains that they have had to do a great deal of experimenting.

"We are doing something, of course, that has never been done before," she says, "and we are constantly finding out new things. For one thing, we have discovered that what is good for one may be bad for another. Also, we are discovering, sometimes in a costly way, how much medicine it is safe to give. Our most costly mistake was with Rosie. When she was sick last year, we weren't quite certain just what to do, and undoubtedly she died because of an overdose of the medicine we used."

Thus far, only a few animals have been sold from the lion farm, because Mr. and Mrs. Gay decided that first of all it was necessary to build up their stock. They have exchanged lions several times with zoos in a number of cities, so that the new blood would help against possible inbreeding. Eventually it is probable that they will sell to menageries and zoos throughout the world, but for the present, the income of the farm is entirely derived from motion-picture salaries paid for use of the stars among the animals and from the admission fees paid by visitors. When the Gays are ready to sell off some of their stock there will be a further source of excellent income, for full-grown lions, untrained, are worth $1,200 to $1,500 apiece. A mature lioness will produce two sets of cubs a year, the litters usually being three or four.

Besides the lions' corrals on the farm there is a corral for horses, a yard for goats, and still another yard for chickens. The chickens provide an occasional dainty for some one of the beasts that may be a bit under the weather, and the goats provide the milk for the tiny cubs. Every once in a while a mild tumult fills the air, when lions, horses, goats and chickens all find voice at the same time. Above all the din, the deep, throaty roar of the lions is easily distinguishable. Ask Mrs. Gay about this, and particularly if it doesn't mean that the lions are in an angry mood, and she laughs.

"That doesn't mean anything at all," she assures you. "They are only talking to each other. That noise you hear right now if it were translated accurately, would probably be resolved into something like this: 'My! But that was good meat to-day! I hope you have your dinner soon and enjoy it as much as I did!' As a matter of fact, generally speaking, we always know that the lions are all right when they make a lot of noise. It is when they are quietest that you have most to fear them. So there is a good deal in common, after all, between lions and children."

THE ENTRANCE TO FIVE ACRES OF ROARING JUNGLE

Here, in a semitropical setting, Brother Leo and his wife and children, his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, may be studied as they go about their daily business.

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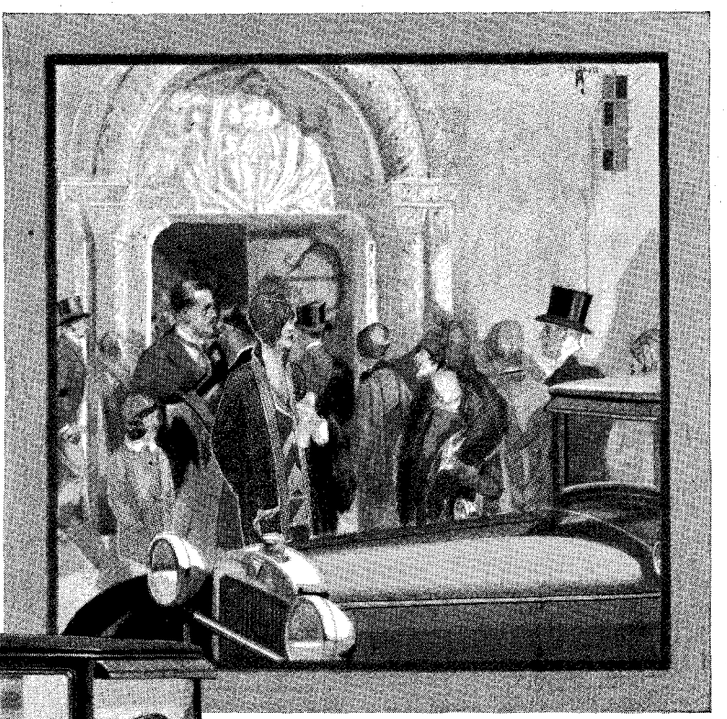

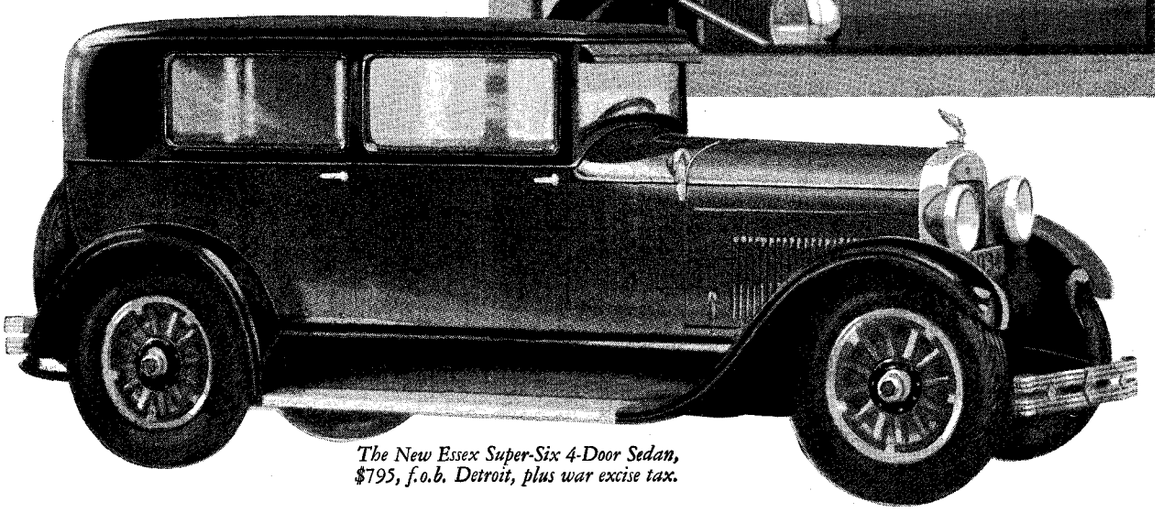

The New Essex Super-Six 4-Door Sedan, $795, f.o.b. Detroit, plus war excise tax.

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Men have pre-empted as altogether masculine the great qualities by which the Super-Sixes always led the values of the day; irrespective of the fact that dealers have always reported most Hudson and Essex purchases were made or influenced by women.

Their long, constantly improved leadership of chassis values, riding qualities, performance and operation smoothness is this year rounded out with the most beautiful and varied line of body designs we have ever presented—and to the greatest applause in our history. Here is quality you can see in every detail of the finest cars Hudson and Essex ever built. Here is quality you can feel in the upholstery, in the wheel you handle and every fixture you touch.

Back of these cars stands one of the oldest and strongest automobile manufacturers, whose 19 years of constant growth reflects its alert leadership; and a dealer organization whose pride it is to make Hudson-Essex service as outstanding as the values of the cars themselves.

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With the addition of magnificent new De luxe models in six optional color combinations, the Copeland line of 32 models offers advanced ideas in electric refrigeration, at prices and on terms to suit any income.

The new De luxe Copelands, in six optional color combinations and with features such as cathedral-top doors, exclusive hardware design, electric illumination and no insanitary drain pipe, are available in sizes from 5 to 20 cubic feet storage capacity. Ice capacities from 108 to 378 cubes, or 24½ pounds of ice at one quick freezing.

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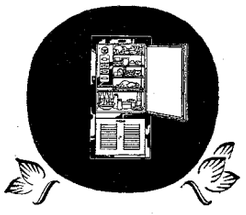

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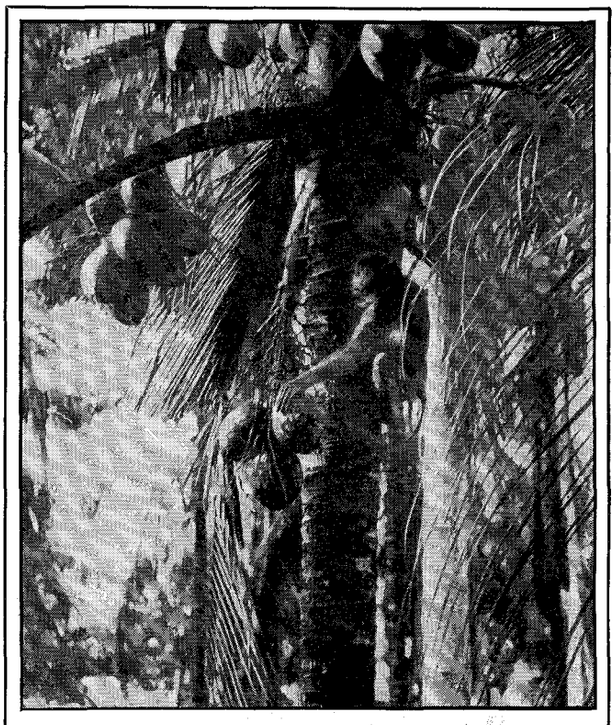
MONKEYS THAT TOIL AS SLAVES FOR MEN

BIG, impudent beasts, as they are described by one traveler, are employed by the Malayans in Sumatra to pick coconuts. Each of these trained apes had a long rope fastened to its body, while under observation by Dr. Max Weber, the distinguished naturalist, and his wife. On being chased up into a tree the animal "seated himself on a branch and began to twist with his hands and feet one of the coconuts that hung under the branch, until the stem broke and the fruit fell down." Moreover, "if he dallied too long over his work, the strap around his body was jerked unsympathetically." How the ape knew which nuts he was to pick remained a puzzle to Madame Weber, whose description we quote, "but a fruit never dropt that was not fully ripened." And this is only one of numerous testimonies to the fact that simian servants, or slaves, are no novelty in the East Indies. Moreover, it appears that the ancient Egyptians also found this solution for the labor problem of harvesting in the tall timber. These little-known facts have been brought to THE DIGEST'S attention by Dr. E. W. Gudger, Bibliographer and Associate of the American Museum of Natural History, apropos of a brief item in our issue of February 11, under the head of Science and Invention, wherein Dr. W. Reid Blair, head of the New York Zoological Park, was quoted as conjecturing that chimpanzees—"these clever and affectionate apes"—might have developed into wonderful helpers of mankind, had primitive man happened to select them for domestication instead of dogs, and had he given as much attention to their breeding and culture as he has applied to his canine companions. Dr. Gudger has been good enough to furnish us with a reprint of an article in *Natural History*, wherein he assembled some years ago all the available evidence of simian servitude, ancient and modern — some plausible and some quaintly apocryphal—and from this budget we quote:



HARVESTING COCONUTS FOR HIS MASTER

This monkey servant—or slave—is not at liberty to escape; but the string attached to him does not show in the photograph, which was made in Java by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer.

In the issue of *Science* for February 7, 1919, I published a note entitled "On Monkeys Trained to Pick Coconuts," the opening paragraph of which read as follows: "Readers of the Sunday editions of some of our metropolitan papers may recall that in the fall, the season of cotton-picking in the South, waggish space writers sometimes make the suggestion that monkeys be trained to do this work, and that thereby the shortage of labor be relieved." This statement was followed by quotations from the books of Miss Isabella Bird and of Mr. R. W. C. Shelford, to show that in the East Indies monkeys are employed to pick coconuts for their masters.

Some quiet fun was made of me for having been "taken in" by these accounts, but the laugh passed to my side when Mr. Carl D. La Rue, writing from Kisaran, Asahan, Sumatra, published in the issue of *Science* for August 22, 1919, a note entitled "Monkeys as Coconut Pickers." In this he said:

"The Malays and Bataks of Sumatra very commonly use monkeys in this way. The current English name for the monkey, *Macacus nemestrinus*, is 'coconut-monkey.' The work of picking the nuts is performed in a way essentially the same as that described by Shelford and quoted by Gudger.

"These monkeys not only work, but have a considerable commercial value as laborers. The price of a trained coconut monkey ranges from about $8.00 to $20.00; a price far above that put upon other common sorts of monkeys which are kept only as pets.

"Coconut monkeys grow to a considerable size, and are very strong."

My friend, the late Dr. A. G. Mayor, became interested in my note in *Science*, and told me that on one of his trips to the Pacific he had met Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, director of the experiment station at Buitzenzorg, Java, who had shown him photographs of the monkeys at work. A letter to Doctor Cramer brought the following courteous reply:

"I have the pleasure to enclose three

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Performance entirely unique

Drive Dodge Brothers Victory Six, and you'll not be content to drive your present car another month.

Fifteen minutes at the wheel of this new and *different* Six will show you how Dodge Brothers have given new meaning to the word *modern* as applied to motor cars.

You will marvel first at the steering ease. The Victory makes "finger-tip steering" a literal fact. 10 to 45 miles per hour in 13½ seconds. Acceleration and speed wholly unexpected in a car at The Victory price—yet readily understood when you consider that The Victory has more power per pound of weight than any car of comparable price.

You will be amazed by The Victory's riding comfort over worn-out brick pavement at 35 miles per hour.

You will be astonished at the absence of sidesway when you turn a corner swiftly.

And Victory fuel economy sets new standards for six-cylinder engines of equal power —21 miles per gallon at 25 miles per hour!

The Victory is the one car you can't compare, for it's *the only car of its kind in the world.*

There is no *parallel* to Victory performance.

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4-DOOR SEDAN F.O.B DETROIT

The VICTORY SIX

BY DODGE BROTHERS

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Will you travel to EUROPE *twice* in order to enjoy it *once?*

WHAT will your trip to Europe be like? Will you *trust to luck* to overcome the difficulties of foreign languages, customs, prices and the intricacies of passports, timetables, sightseeing arrangements? Will you start unprepared and learn from experience just what to do and what not to do—where to go and the places to avoid?

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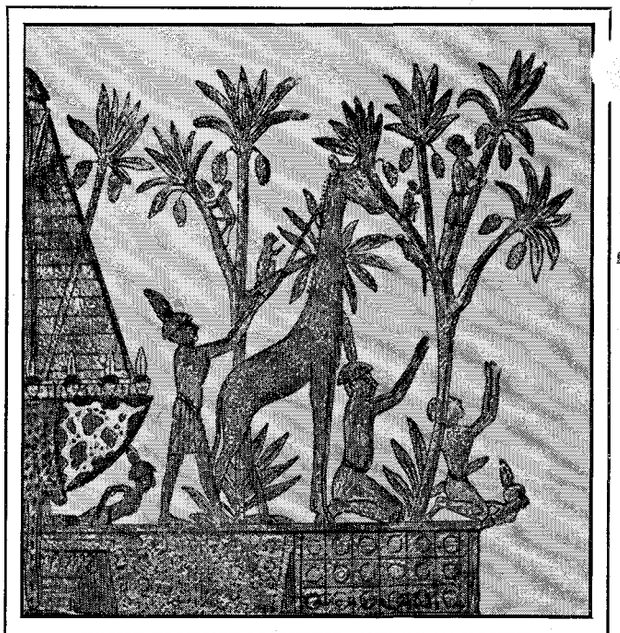
BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

photographs of a monkey picking coconuts. On the first you see him climbing up the stem, on the second sitting on a leaf, on the third stretching his hand out over a coconut. What you can not see on the photographs is that the animal is attached to a thin cord, by means of which the owner governs his movements."

Since I wrote my note in *Science*, there has come to my attention, as the result of considerable reading, a number of similar accounts reaching back into remotest antiquity, and it has seemed worth while to bring all of these together, arranged in reverse chronological order, so that readers of *Natural History* may have available the record of this ancient but little-known example of co-operation between man and his fellow primates.

First comes Shelford's account, dated 1916, and worded as follows:

"*Macacus nemestrinus*, the pig-tailed Macaque, or Brok of the Malays, is a highly intelligent animal, and Malays train them to pick coconuts. The modus operandi is as follows: — A cord is fastened round the monkey's waist, and it is led to a coconut palm which it rapidly climbs; it then lays hold of a nut, and if the owner judges the nut to be ripe for plucking he shouts to the monkey, which then twists the nut round and round till the stalk is broken, and lets it fall to the ground; if the monkey catches hold of an unripe nut, the owner tugs the cord and the monkey tries another. I have seen a Brok act as a very efficient fruit-picker, altho the use of the cord was dispensed with altogether, the monkey being guided by the tones and inflections of his master's voice."



FRUIT-PICKING MONKEY "HELP" IN EGYPT

One man and four "monks" are harvesting the fruit of the palm-tree, in this picture, the original of which is a painting on a tomb—reproduction from G. Maspero's "History of Egypt, Chaldea, Syria, Babylonia, and Assyria."

And now Dr. Gudger quotes Miss Isabella Bird, the well-known woman traveler, who writes as follows:

"A follower had brought a 'baboon,' an ape or monkey trained to gather coconuts, a hideous beast on very long legs when on all fours, but capable of walking erect. They called him a 'dog-faced baboon,' but I think they were wrong. He has a short, curved tail, sable-colored fur darkening down his back, and a most repulsive, treacherous, and ferocious countenance. He is fierce, but likes, or at all events obeys, his owner, who held him with a rope fifty feet long. At present he is only half tame, and would go back to the jungle if he were liberated. He was sent up a coconut tree which was heavily loaded with nuts in various stages of ripeness and unripeness, going up in surly fashion, looking round at intervals and shaking his chain angrily. When he got to the top he shook the fronds and stalks, but no nuts fell, and he chose a ripe one, and twisted it round and round till its tenacious fibers gave way, and then threw it down and began to descend, thinking he had done enough, but on being spoken to, he went to work again with great vigor, picked out all the ripe nuts on the tree, twisted them all off, and then came down in a thoroughly bad, sulky temper. He was walking erect, and it seemed discourteous not to go and thank him for all his hard toil."

In 1670, Olfert Dapper published his book on Africa, and in his description of "Sierra-Liona" is found the statement appended below. There is no evidence that Dapper ever visited Sierra Leone, nor is there any to show from whom he got his information, tho he may have known of the citation immediately following this one. His words are:

"Three kinds of monkeys are found here; and there is one, of a certain species they call Baris, which they catch when little; raise, and train so well, that these monkeys can give almost as much service as slaves. Ordinarily they walk quite erect like men. They can grind millet in the mortar, and go to draw water in a pitcher. When they fall down, they show their pain by cries. They know how to turn the spit, and to do a thousand clever little tricks which greatly amuse their masters."

Going back still farther, in Petri Gassendi's life of the French scholar, Peiresc, published in 1641, is found the following interesting statement which agrees with the foregoing, in so far as the author's very unclassical Latin can be made out.

Peiresc was informed by a certain physician named Natalis, that in Guinea, a particular kind of monkey, called Baris, was of so gentle a disposition that it could be readily trained, taught to wear clothes, play on a pipe, husk grain in a mortar, assist in keeping the house swept and in order, and in performing various other menial services.

Nearly seventy years earlier than Gas-

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"FOR 6 YEARS *I struggled to get back my health"*

Buffalo, N. Y.

"Continuously strenuous work, even in an office where the atmosphere is one of beauty and calm, can be wearing.

"Finally I had a breakdown. My weight dropped to a hundred and one pounds. For six years I struggled along, trying everything I knew to build myself up again—but without being able to manage it.

"When at last Fleischmann's Yeast was recommended to me I grasped at the hope as a drowning person clutches at a straw. But here the comparison ends, for in less than a year the Yeast had restored me to my normal weight and brought back my health. I am now vigorous and well. And happy in my work."

Mae Hennessy

VIGOR, stamina, a cheery outlook depend largely on regular and *complete* elimination of food waste.

Doctors for years have known this. And more and more they are recommending Fleischmann's Yeast.

Fleischmann's Yeast is a food, as fresh as any green vegetable. It keeps the intestines free of poisons. Strengthens the sluggish intestinal muscles. Banishes constipation.

Your new intestinal health soon reflects itself throughout your body. Your blood clears. Your digestion improves. Your skin is freed of embarrassing eruptions.

Buy 2 or 3 days' supply at a time from your grocer and keep in any cool dry place. And send for latest booklet on Yeast in the diet—free. Health Research Dept. C-112, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., New York.

MISS MAE HENNESSY, Buffalo, N. Y.

RIGHT

Mr. E. J. Devaney at his linotype machine in the composing room of a Cincinnati newspaper. It looks like a big typewriter, but it's a man's size job to operate one. The work is both exacting and confining.

"I began to suffer from severe stomach pains caused by constipation," Mr. Devaney writes. "I became so badly run down that I lost twenty pounds in weight . . . Being advised to try Fleischmann's Yeast, I began to eat three cakes a day. In two to three months' time I recovered my normal weight and entirely overcame my constipation and stomach trouble—which have never bothered me since."

EDWARD J. DEVANEY, Cincinnati, Ohio

Do this—to be energetic, well:

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day, one cake before each meal or between meals. Eat it plain, or dissolved in water—hot or cold—or any other way you like. For stubborn constipation drink it in a glass of hot water (not scalding) before meals and before going to bed. Train yourself to regular daily habits. Dangerous cathartics will gradually become unnecessary.

ABOVE

"When I am graduated from school I hope to become an athletic instructor. (I now hold high points in running and jumping and the highest athletic average in my class.) When I take up my instruction duties one thing you may be sure of is that I shall recommend Fleischmann's Yeast. Here is why:

"Some time ago I was bothered with what looked like boils, all the way up my left arm. Tonics and salves had no effect whatever. At last, seeing in a newspaper what Fleischmann's Yeast had done for many others, I began to eat it myself. In a few weeks there wasn't a blemish of any kind on my arm. I still eat Yeast every day, and am in the best of health."

BESSIE BLACKIE, Cleveland, Ohio

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sendi, we are told, José de Acosta, a Jesuit monk, one of the early explorers of the natural-history realm of the new world, published in the natural-history section of his work a quaint account, which is thus quoted:

"I sawe one [monkey] in Cartagena in the Governour's house, so taught, as the things he did seemed incredible: they sent him to the Taverne for wine, putting the pot in one hand, and the money in the other; and they could not possibly gette the money out of his hand, before he had his pot full of wine. If any children mette him in the streete, and threw any stones at him, he would set his pot downe on the one side and cast stones against the children till he had assured his way, then would he returne to carry home his pot. And which is more, altho hee were a good bibber of wine (as I have oftentimes seene him drinke, when his maister has given it him) yet would he never touch it untill leave was given him."

For our next citation we must delve into the past about 1,400 years to Philostratus called "the Athenian" to distinguish him from others of the name. Philostratus, who was born *circa* 170 A. D. and died in 245, was a disciple of the Greek Pythagorean philosopher, Apollonius of Tyana, who was born a few years before the Christian era. Apollonius traveled extensively, and among the countries he visited was India. He died at the age of about one hundred years at Ephesus, where he had established a school.

The narratives of the travels of Apollonius were collected and written out in full by Philostratus. In the English version of these we read that near the river Hyphasis, which traverses India, the parts of the mountains which stretch down to the Red Sea are overgrown with aromatic shrubs, as well as many other species of plants, including pepper-trees, which he states "are cultivated by the apes."

"It [the pepper-tree] grows in steep ravines where it can not be got at by men, and where a community of apes is said to live in the recesses of the mountain, and in any of its glens; and these apes are held in great esteem by the Indians, because they harvest the pepper for them. . . . For this is the way they [the apes] go to work in collecting the pepper: the Indians go up to the lower trees, and pluck off the fruit, and they make little round shallow pits around the trees, into which they collect the pepper, carelessly tossing it in, as if it had no value and was of no serious use to mankind. The monkeys mark their actions from above out of their fastnesses, and when the night comes on they imitate the actions of the Indians, and twisting off the twigs of the trees, they bring and throw them into the pits in question; then the Indians at daybreak carry away the heaps of spice which they have thus got without any trouble, and indeed during the repose of slumber."

In Maspero's "History of Egypt," there is a reproduction of a picture from the tomb of Hui which this distinguished Egyptologist says "represents men and monkeys gathering the fruit of a group of dôm palms."

Another representation of this use of the monkey is found in a figure from Adolf Erman's "Ægypten." With reference to this figure Erman notes that fig-trees have gnarled trunks, that they rarely attain more than sixteen feet in height, and that they have limbs too weak to sustain the weight of the gardeners. Hence people "send tame monkeys into the branches to gather the fruit for them."

Sir Gardner Wilkinson in his great work on the ancient Egyptians, has this to say on the subject: "Monkeys appear to have been trained to assist in gathering the fruit, and the Egyptians represent them in the sculptures handing down figs from the sycamore-trees to the gardeners below; but, as might be expected, these animals amply repaid themselves for the trouble imposed upon them, and the artist has not failed to show how much more they consulted their own wishes than those of their employers.

"Many animals were tamed in Egypt for various purposes . . . and in the Jimma country, which lies to the south of Abyssinia, monkeys are still taught several useful accomplishments. Among them is that of officiating as torch-bearers at a supper party; and seated in a row, on a raised bench, they hold the lights until the departure of the guests, and patiently await their own repast as a reward for their services. Sometimes a refractory subject fails in his accustomed duty, and the harmony of the party is for a moment disturbed, particularly if an unruly monkey throws his lighted torch into the midst of the unsuspecting guests; but the stick and privation of food is the punishment of the offender; and it is by these persuasive arguments alone that they are prevailed upon to perform their duty in so delicate an office."

Here then we have accounts and illustrations showing monkeys gathering coconuts in Java in the present year of grace, and at the other end of the time scale we have Egyptian rock paintings and carvings showing how monkeys assisted in gathering figs and dôm palm fruits not later than 2500 B. C., and possibly as early as 3450 years before the Birth of Christ—at the lowest figure a range of more than 4,400 years, at the largest a range of 5,370 years.

Verily there is nothing new under the sun.

THE WOLF THAT WOOED A COLLIE

SHE WAS THE LAST OF HER TRIBE—"a she-wolf with a past and anything but a savory present, a timber-wolf with a bullet-broken forepaw and a brain for leadership and strategy that had twice put her at the head of packs, and had twice saved her from the destruction that had overtaken her raiding bands." Her story is told in *Nature Magazine* by Dallas Lore Sharp, who relates that the first report he had of the lone wolf came to him at Laramie, Wyoming. All the rest of her kind in that part of the mountains had been killed off—for this was ten years ago, when wolves were not nearly as plentiful as now, explains Mr. Sharp, adding that a price had been put on the limping wolf's head, but "she was a match for all of their hands, a careless cunning, a kind of tempered defiance, the talk and admiration of the ranchers, stamping all of her plans and actions." And she was lonely, desperately lonely. As we read on:

From tooth to claw a wolf, she was more than a wolf, as we at times are more than men. Currents and passions stronger than habit and deeper-seated than kind, were working within her, leaving her unwolfish and weak, and at cross-purposes with her very nature. Contemptuous of poison bait and deodored, hidden trap, and the dread, mysterious rifle; at war with those who gave no quarter, she asked no quarter, and had known no law but her own, before this weakness came upon her.

The mountains were lonely; her den was lonely; her heart was lonely; so lonely that she envied the ranch dogs, and could have whined and fawned and cavorted about the herders as the dogs did for the sake of the companionship which they enjoyed. So, lying with her head outstretched upon her paws, she had taken to watching the sheep-dogs at work, or skulking about the ranch yards at night she would wait for a collie or a hound to come out and chase her back into the hills. Every yapping, white-livered little coyote in the sage-brush had his mate to bay with him in the long, lonesome twilight, but for her there was no mate in all the wolfless mountains.

All day long she had been watching from the ledge at the mouth of her den. The slow dusk was creeping up the canyons when she rose yawning from her lookout, and, shaking herself, stood gazing off across the level sage in the direction of Double UU Ranch, a blur of green against the sterile buttes twenty miles down the valley. She saw nothing, caught nothing on the wind, yet irresistibly, tho laggardly, and with many a halt and misgiving, she set off in the direction of the ranch.

As the last ranch at the foot of the valley, Double UU had suffered more than the others from the raids of the lame wolf, and she well knew that this was a place now for her to keep far away from. Against her own good sense, and against her very will, she kept on. A hundred times she had traveled this dangerous trail, until she knew every turn in it, every broken rock to leap, every wash, and flinty open space to cross.

Leaving the foot of the hills, she crept under cover of the sage to a cattle-path and trotted softly down to the branding corral at the spring, then on toward the tall, close-set wall of cottonwoods and poplars that outlined in the dusk the barns and yards. A wedge of a badger in the mouth of his burrow frightened her. Bah! a badger! She would break the varmint's back with a snap! Here she had lately killed a new-dropt calf, and they had poisoned the carcass against her. Bah! as if they could poison her! She caught sight of a good-sized shoat. But she was not hungry. She was not killing pigs to-night. She hardly knew what she was doing, or what had brought her here.

But the ranchers knew when they saw her tracks next morning, and the tracks of Rob Roy, the best sheep-dog in the valley, tagging with those of the wolf until they were lost in the sage. For in the morning the collie was gone. Night came and he did not return. The next day the head rider of the ranch and the government trapper took up the trail of the wolf and the dog, following it toward the mountains.

Four days later, continues Mr. Sharp, two moving objects were seen by the hunters over against the burnt slopes of Bonnet Butte, a pair of wolves as they descried them, the moving dots being twice too large for coyotes. And then:

The fawn-colored coat of Rob Roy could plainly be seen in

(*Continued on page 50*)

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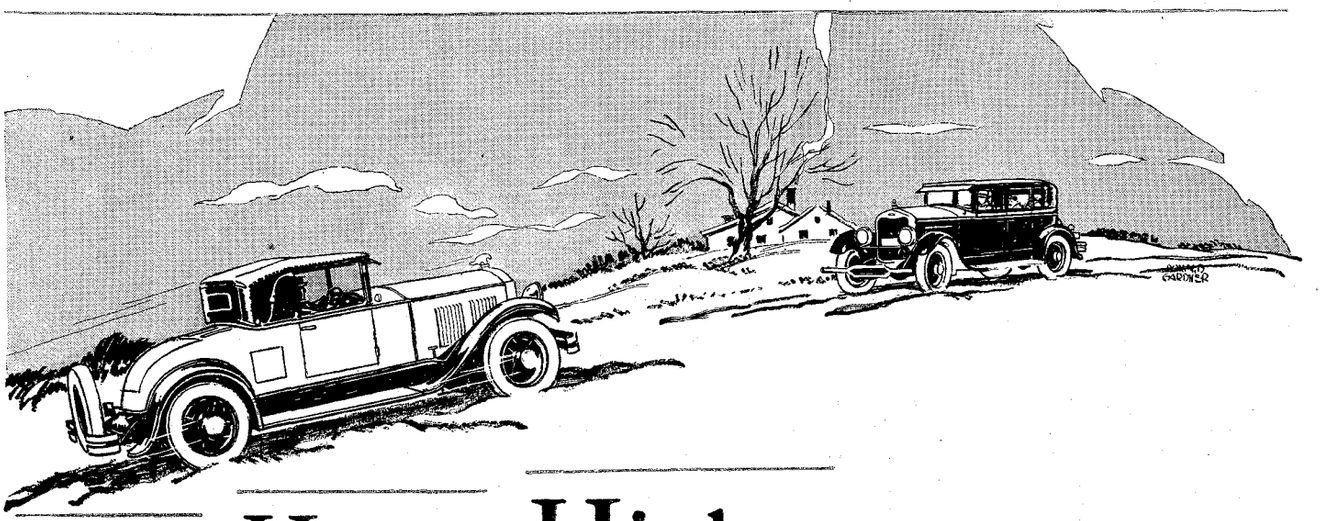
Why *changed* motoring conditions demand a new margin of safety



Higher-Higher-Higher compressions!

Are you still using "low compression" lubricating oil?

You said: "Give us higher speed for our new smooth highways—more power for those country hills—quicker acceleration for today's congested traffic."

Now read the automobile manufacturers' answers:—

(1) "Is designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas."

(2) "Hyper-expansion of fuel—perfected high-compression."

(3) "Has an exclusive, high-compression, anti-knock motor."

(4) "With the new high-compression, anti-knock motor that turns waste heat into power."

High compression! That brings (1) hotter cylinder temperatures—with more heat to the oil; (2) higher explosion pressures—with more chance for blow-by of power or fuel; (3) higher speeds—with more stress on the oil film.

All these changes demand richer and better lubricating oil!

Is it any wonder that many oils which performed well enough in the bigger, slower, cooler engines of five years ago fall dangerously short in face of these new conditions?

* * *

The Mobiloil Engineers are in constant touch with automobile manufacturers. When these new-type engines were still in the blue-print stage we saw the need for a new and wider margin of safety in lubricating oil.

The answer is found in the Gargoyle Mobiloil of today.

Lindbergh used Mobiloil for his flight from New York to Paris. The U. S. Army Fliers and Arthur Goebel used it in their successful flights to Hawaii Byrd used it in his trip to the North Pole.

It is a fact that Gargoyle Mobiloil is recommended by more automotive manufacturers than any other three oils combined.

YOUR guide—If your car is not listed here, see the complete **Mobiloil Chart** at your dealer's and remember that . . .

182 automobile and motor truck manufacturers approve it!

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below. Follow winter recommendations in temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0 F. (zero). Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford cars Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....

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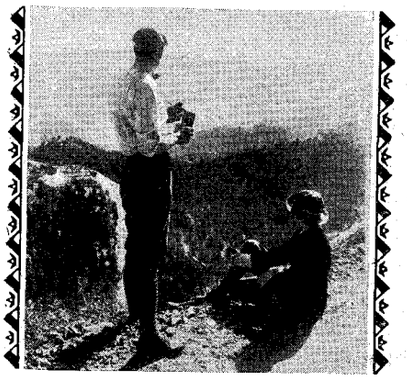
A more wonderful

New playlands, new havens of rest, vacation enjoyment in endless variety now opened to you

PERHAPS you have already seen the long famous sights of Colorado—Denver's Mountain Parks, Long's Peak, etc. If so, you have had only a hint of the new Colorado now opened to you!

NEW mountain highways, with reliable motor service (making your own car unnecessary) now lead to vacation wonder-spots where sight-seeing is only one feature of a glorious vacation



DEEP in the mountains are new playlands, new havens of rest—places where you can go and enjoy yourself in any way you please . . . carefree, happy in a new world of startling beauty

IF you are at your best whipping a trout stream—you'll get a new thrill out of fishing in Colorado, just as you'll get a new thrill out of everything else you do out here

GOLF, for example, is a different game on Colorado's mountain courses. There's something in the air that makes you play harder, feel better, and enjoy everything more

AND, by all means, don't let the children miss all this! Turn them loose and watch them grow as brown as little Indians. You can afford to take them—the cost is so low

THIS summer—let's be on our way! You have time enough—two weeks is ample. The Burlington takes you to Colorado in only a day and a night from Chicago or St. Louis.

You can afford it. Round-trip summer vacation fares are surprisingly low. The cost will be no greater than an ordinary vacation near home.

Send for the big, free Vacation Book. Do a little figuring. You will be astonished to find how easily you can have a glorious Colorado vacation.

Take along the children—and leave all care at home! The Burlington takes you to Colorado quickly, pleasantly and at the lowest cost. In Colorado comfortable motors, operating on regular schedules, serve the various mountain regions.

Three fine trains daily from Chicago and Omaha and two from St. Louis and Kansas City provide a service that anticipates your every travel wish—a service so fine and complete that it has made the Burlington known everywhere as "the most popular route to the Rockies."

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This summer—you *can* go. Send for the big Vacation Book and begin planning *now*.

Burlington Route

Burlington

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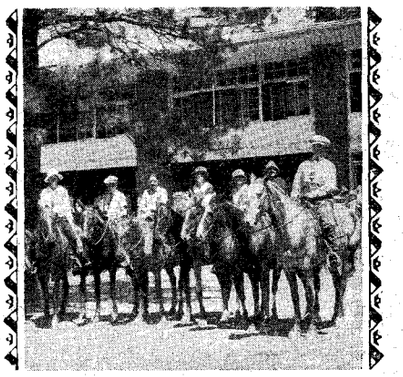
COLORADO!

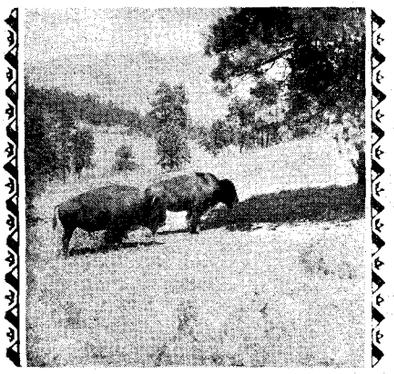
Bargain vacations — 2 weeks or longer. Send for Free Illustrated Book containing full information

IN these wild retreats you will find luxurious hotels with every modern convenience, inns, lodges, cottages,—as you prefer. Convenient lodgings and board for as low as $17.50 a week!

THIS new Colorado is not merely a place to see *things. Above all it is a place to* do *things—things you've always wanted to do. This couple have just scaled Mt. Evans—14,000 feet high*



WHILE some prefer just to loaf in blessed ease, most everybody rides in Colorado. A hundred skyland trails are yours to explore. This party is in Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park



BY the way, there's the wild animal life of Colorado—an interesting feature for camera hunters in this country so wild, yet so well equipped with modern conveniences. Bison near Denver

AND there is lots to see along the way from the Burlington's famous sun-porch observation cars. Your vacation fun, the pleasures of a carefree trip, start when you board your train

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Route

The most popular route to the Rockies

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(*Continued from page 46*)

contrast to the grayer one of the wolf. But the wolf also had eyes. She saw the riders, saw them whirl and come galloping her way with all the speed they could make, and she quickened her pace, separating herself from the collie, then coming back to him, broke with him into a canter, vanishing up a narrow ravine between the buttes.

Throwing the bridles over their horses' heads, the two riders plunged into the ravine, the cattle-man shivering the hush of the winding walls with a familiar whistle. The dog heard it and halted. The wolf was prepared for just this thing, and playfully wheeled about him, brushing him with her flank, and, luring him on, led him through another fold in the walls. One more such turn and she knew a slit in the face of the rocky height through which nothing larger than a wolf could squeeze. Once within this deep crevice, and the wide arms of the mountains would enfold her and her stolen mate forever.

But the ravine twisted and folded back upon itself. Over a bare shoulder of it, cutting off several winding turns, the men climbed to head off the animals, and Rob Roy halted in his tracks as a human head and body rose suddenly above and in front of him, and before he had recovered from his slow surprize, a swirling, snaky lariat had jerked him into a snarling heap.

There was no sign of the she-wolf. She had scented or heard the men behind the ridge and had melted away, spoiling the prime object of their hunt. Her ears would have been worth several Rob Roys.

Behind the riders, very much of a hang-dog, at the end of the lariat, the wayward collie came back to the ranch. They might as well have let him go with the wild wolf. Humbled, stung, guilty it may be in his own conscience of unfaithfulness, he leapt at the face of his former master who tried to free him, and in his acute misery, fell upon the hard leather lariat, and slashed it with his teeth. He had never been struck by a human hand before. That night he should spend in "the cooler."

As the long shadow of Bonnet Butte ran cool across the plain, Rob Roy suddenly sat up and listened. Then he rose, the hair along his back rising with him. It was not the coyote. He knew their chatter. This was wolf-talk, and the hair rose about his shoulders. But only for a moment The far-off voice was nearer now, and it was for him, for him alone. So he lay close to the wire wall and waited.

The long shadows of the buttes merged with those of the higher mountains and crept cool across the plains. They blotted out the buildings of Double UU Ranch, flooded the tall Lombardy poplars and cottonwood, and sunk a cage and a collie as at the bottom of some primordial sea. The wailing snarl of the coyotes had ceased when, silent and swift, a shadow out of the shadows glided up to the wire walls, and with lean, sinewy strength and with fierce purpose began to dig.

Rob Roy was never seen again. The werewolf took him, for werewolf she seemed in her half-human cunning. For better or for worse she took him, and no one in that section of the Medicine Bow country ever knew, except by inference, for which it was. Where and how his end came would make a stirring story.

Nothing was seen of the lone gray wolf, either, for a time, we are told. The killing among the flocks and herds almost ceased. But soon it began again, and:

Again the gaunt figure of the lame wolf appeared along the base of the wooded buttes. It was not uncommon for her now to pull down a yearling steer. Either no other wolves had wandered into the mountains that winter, or on account of her collie mate she had driven off any that had invaded her hunting-ground, for always now she was seen alone.

One thing was certain—and the whole valley organized to bring it to pass—the lame wolf must be taken. But old Clubfoot was organized to outwit them. She had no rule for killing. Never did she seem to do anything twice alike. And what experience and native wit had not taught her of man-craft was not worth her knowing. She was thoroughly schooled in self-denial, too. But a she-wolf can be as weak as water.

Spring hurried on toward summer, and there was no let-up in the killing. At the mouth of Coyote Canyon where the little creek makes into the plain, was "The City," three or four tumbled miners' huts of stone, built years ago at the time of a gold rush. One of the houses still showed something like four walls, caved in on three sides against a stub of a chimney. By the chimney-end rushed Coyote Creek, with the trail up the canyon going past the opposite end of the ruin. Part of the chimney and the end wall of the cabin lay in a heap in the bed of the shallow stream.

Coming down the trail one day in late spring a rider saw a little creature, the size of a small puppy, run up the fallen chimney-pile from the stream and disappear within the ruined shack. He followed, and peering over looked down upon four puppies, the little brown thing which he had first seen, which was a collie pup, if ever there was one, and three that were young wolves.

How very simple! How plain and daring! Up the canyon or down, the old wolf could travel the bed of the shallow stream, step out upon the fallen chimney-pile, thence down the wide flue to her den under the débris of the crumbled walls. No wonder the dogs could never follow her! And here on the edge of the valley in view of the herders, when it was thought that she had denned far back in some wild cave of the hills!

For fear the old wolf would discover that she had been found out and so come and carry off the imps before he could ride to the ranch for help, the cow-man decided to drop into the ruin, block the entrance to the den and kill the pups, when a deep and, it must be confessed, a fiendish scheme for taking the whole family, mother and all, came to him.

Watching his chance, he leapt quickly into the small open space, landing fairly in the mouth of the den, scattering the young and capturing two of them who made for the hole. Killing the other two he swung into the saddle with all of them, riding for Double UU.

The wire crate in which Rob Roy had been put still stood beneath the poplars, a slight hollow under one side, tho now nearly filled, showing where the father of this mixed litter had made his escape, clear back to his ancestral past, as if there had been wolf in the collie. In this wolf-dug hollow now, and artfully covered, were hidden two heavy traps. Stakes were driven in about the other walls, and then the four pups, two alive and unhurt, were left alone in the cage.

That was not the end of the story. But it was nearly the end. The mother wolf—they saw her crouching in the rabbit-brush beyond the hedge of trees, not ready to die, but unable to live for the crying in the cage. They saw her hurl herself against the wire and rebound, and hurl herself again, when the rifle spoke, and the body of a great, gaunt timber-wolf lay still beside the wire cage.

HOW BUSY IS THE BUSY BEE?

MORE THAN A THOUSAND BEES must work a lifetime to produce a pound of honey that the grocer sells you for half a dollar or less. If a single bee undertook to procure a pound of honey, it would have to fly a distance equivalent to the circumference of the earth, while an average square of honeycomb "represents a communal undertaking comparable to some vast work like the construction of a transcontinental railroad or the building of a Panama Canal." Such, relates J. Leroy Miller in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, are some of the facts unearthed by the Bee Culture Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, concerning which we read on:

They can even tell you with scientific exactness just how busy the busy bee really is. This, as you may readily believe, was no easy matter, for the inhabitants of a hive are myriad and resemble one another even more closely than the proverbial peas in a pod. But this obstacle was quickly and ingeniously overcome by the invention of a special electrically controlled gate registering the entry of every worker. With a knowledge of the number of bees faring forth, plus the weight of the hive, it became only a simple problem in mathematics to compute the contribution of an individual. Furthermore, by painting tiny white marks upon each insect it was possible to learn just how long it took to gather a load of nectar. The time required was anywhere from eight minutes to an hour and fifty-four minutes, the abundance and distance of secreting flowers determining this.

In addition, it was learned that even in the busiest season the bee spends more time in the hive than in the field.

Furthermore, correlative study showed that of the 2,434,666 bees that left the hive, 3.16 per cent. did not return. Such is the toll of birds, sudden storms and of too fierce, consuming labor. The laden workers, their wings frayed and ragged, collapse in midair, plunging earthward like falling airplanes. Thus it was computed that a bee makes an average of 31.65 trips during its entire existence, which, in the working season, is three weeks as a nurse caring for the young and three weeks as a field bee. A bee's reputation is consequently based upon apparent industry rather than upon the achievement of the individual honey-gatherer. You, however, should always bear in mind that the combined efforts of an individual hive may give remarkable results.

A colony in the apiary of A. S. Morgan, of Vermilion, South

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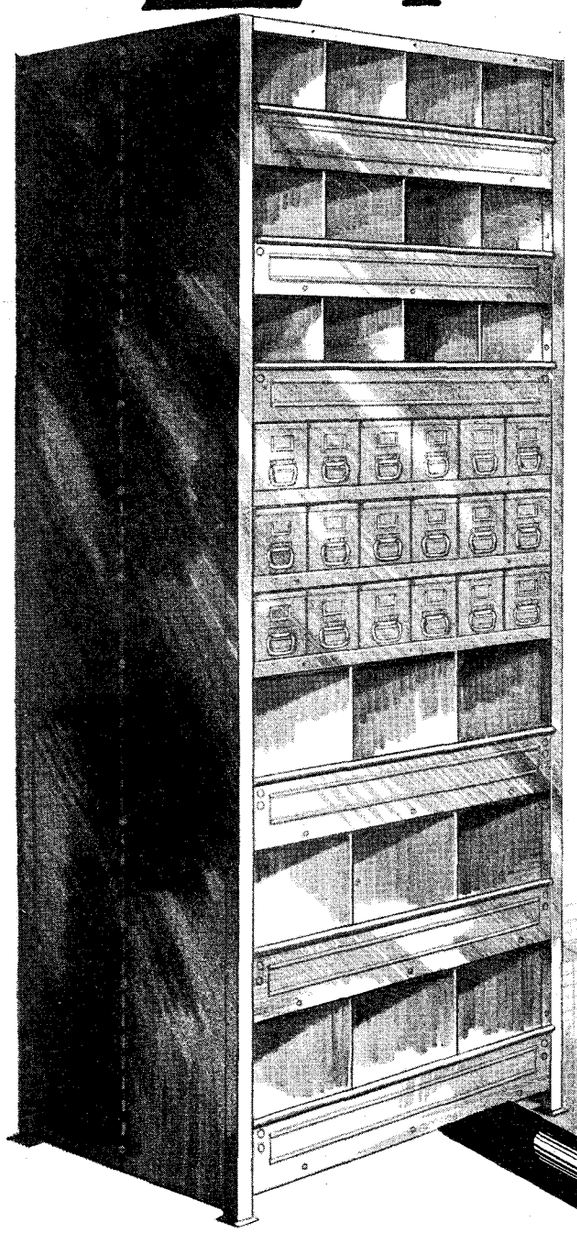
LYON



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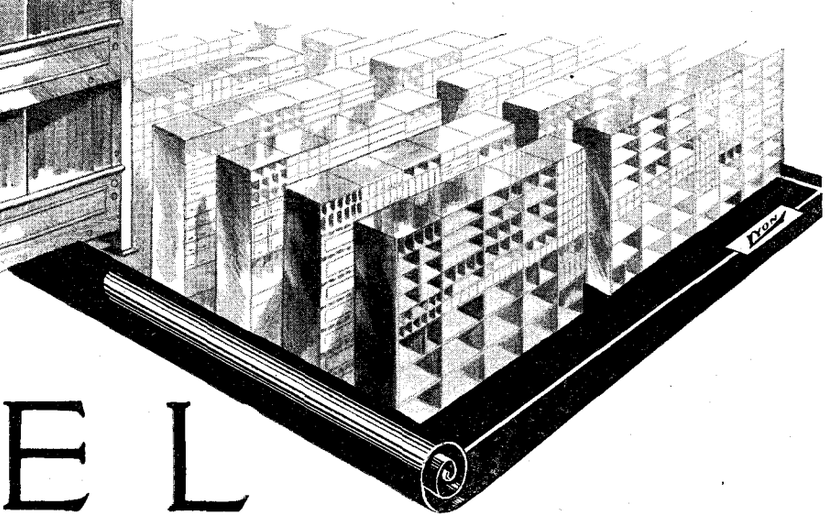

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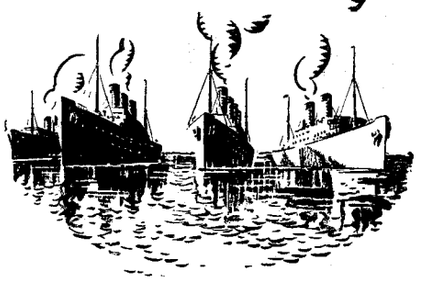

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

Dakota, gathered 616 pound-boxes of comb honey in the summer of 1925.

If, as calculated, a honey-bee during its entire existence stores only 800 milligrams or eight-tenths of a gram of nectar, it requires 567 bees working a lifetime to produce a pound. But since nectar is not honey, but an unfinished watery product that must be condensed by half, more than a thousand of the insects must be immolated to produce each pound of the finished product. Beekeeping is a science that has far outdistanced the popular conceptions of the subject.

The ordinary person's knowledge of the bee is still in the straw-hive stage. They do not know that apiculture has many great names, men whose inventions have made possible the tremendous strides in the art of beekeeping. Foremost of these was the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, a Presbyterian minister, of Philadelphia. It was he who, in 1852, conceived the idea of fitting hives with movable frames in which bees could build their combs and which could be removed at the pleasure of the beekeeper. Formerly the combs were built willy-nilly in a box or straw hive, and the insects had to be killed with sulfur in order to harvest the honey. His hive with certain modifications is the standard of the world for absolute accessibility to every inch of comb—one of the cardinal principles of scientific bee management.

To-day it is even possible to preordain the exact site of the structures of the hive. You can make the little insects build a perfectly straight comb either in the main hive where the bees breed and store their food for winter or in the small wooden squares—"sections"—in which honey is sold in the grocery stores. This is accomplished with "foundation"—beeswax of a cardboard thickness, indented by machinery to resemble the midrib of a comb.

Even the stinging propensities of the little insect, the trait which is always foremost in the minds of uninitiated, has been partly overcome. The remarkably pugnacious black or German bees which were brought to the New World by the early colonists have been replaced by the gentler, hardier and more industrious Italian bees, first introduced by Langstroth in 1859.

To-day the blacks are to be found only in the most isolated parts of the country. The almost complete replacement of the black by the Italian must be attributed to the ease with which a superior type can be made to supersede an inferior. Since a queen is impregnated only once, the introduction of a mated queen determines the type of all the inmates of the hive. As weeks pass and the babies of the new Italian mother emerge from their cells, you can see the yellow aliens grow and increase until natural mortality among the blacks leaves them the sole inheritors of the hive.

All of which indicates that queen-breeding is an adjunct to the industry. A number of specialists produce and market 10,000 queens in a season, while one of the leaders is said to find purchasers for 30,000 to 35,000. Since the prices range from $1 to $5, a successful breeder may enjoy a very satisfactory income. Good breeding queens even bring higher prices, $10 being a common and $25 not an extraordinary price. Indeed, there are reports that queens from colonies with unusual honey-producing records have sold for as much as $500.

The possession of Italians does not, however, remove the stinging problem; it only ameliorates it. If you keep bees, you must at times expect to be stung. I work about my bees without veil or gloves, and if I am occasionally stung, I don't much mind; I simply remove the stinger and go about my work. The spot usually becomes slightly red, but I have developed an immunity against the poison, and swelling rarely ensues.

Oftentimes it is not even necessary to pacify the gentle strains with smoke, altho it is usually convenient to have a smoker—a fire pit equipped with a bellows—at hand. Smoke, let it be explained, is not employed to render the little insects unconscious, but to replace one urge with another.

When the hive is opened, the bees are inclined to rush forth and attack the invader; the smoke counteracts this instinct, and the bees, thinking that an ogre is about to rob them of their honey, gorge themselves greedily. Then they do not readily sting.

Besides, bee stings are not wholly evil. There are numerous instances where rheumatics have deliberately and periodically subjected themselves to the spearing of the angry insects. Claims of cure are many. It is interesting, too, to note that the homeopaths have a medicine for rheumatism made by killing thousands of bees, snatching out their stingers with tweezers and collecting the poison in a container filled with sugar of milk.

A correlative business that has grown greatly within the last five or ten years is the selling of package bees, of which we are told:

On account of seasonal conditions, this centers in Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, and Georgia. Bees begin brood-rearing a great deal earlier in a Southern climate, usually in January, which means the colonies that have dwindled to 15,000 or 20,000 individuals reach their summer strength of from 60,000 to 75,000 just about the time the bees in colder regions begin working in the fields.

These surplus inhabitants, brought into the world to gather the expected harvest, are placed in wire cages (5,000 to a pound), furnished with a queen, and sent by express to beekeepers in other parts of the United States and Canada. They are used to replace dead colonies or merged with weak hives or permitted to build full-strength colonies of their own. Some of the large package men sometimes ship a whole carload to a single purchaser. This business is ended by the middle of May.

Beekeeping is a business of considerable importance in many parts of the United States, reaching its apex—several Eastern regions excepted—in the great territory comprising the Pacific coast States, in the intermountain regions of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico and in the vast plains extending from North Dakota, southward to Oklahoma and eastward to the Mississippi River.

It is here that beekeeping transcends the category of side line and becomes a satisfactory and profitable business. There are beekeepers whose colonies are numbered by the thousands, and whose crops aggregate three and four hundred thousand pounds of honey. In fact, the car-load producer is rather common, only about 200 hives and the attention of an individual

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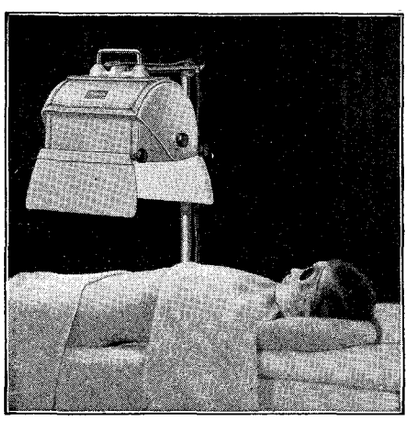

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In almost every case where there is general lack of tone, or the condition known as being "under par," there *is* a need for Burdick Ultra-Violet Rays as there is also in other instances about which the doctor knows. Some of them are listed in a panel on this page.

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All authorities know that the ultra-violet rays of the sun have great powers in the maintenance and restoration of good health. Invalids are put into the sun to convalesce—to get the ultra-violet rays. Children are sent out of doors to play. Sun baths are prescribed for hundreds of thousands now.

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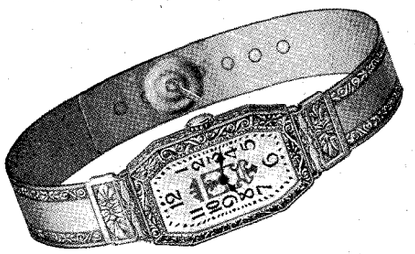
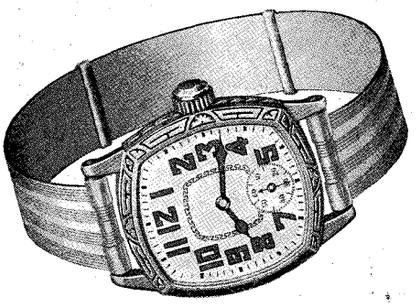
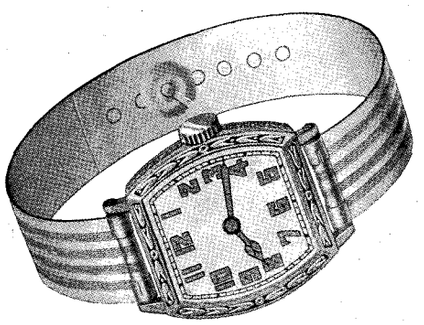


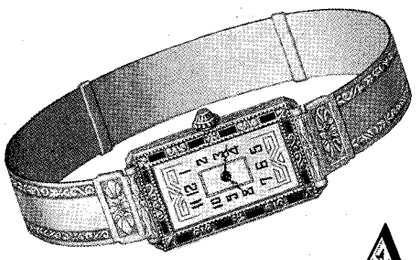
Amazon Model, for women. Opens in the center, easily adjusted, fastened by a special safety lock. 14-kt. Solid Gold: plain, $18; decorated, $23. 14-kt. Gold Filled: plain, $6.50; decorated, $7.50



Olympian Model, for men. Expands to slip over the hand, readily adjusted, secured by a snap lock. 14-kt. Solid Gold: plain, $28; decorated, $30. 14-kt. Gold Filled: plain, $7.50; decorated, $8.50



Ben Hur Model, for men. Opens in the center easily adjusted, fastened by a special safety lock. 14-kt. Solid Gold: plain, $25; decorated, $27. 14-kt. Gold Filled: plain, $6.50; decorated, $7.50



Athena Model, for women. Expands to slip over the hand, readily adjusted, secured by a snap lock. 14-kt. Solid Gold: plain, $20; decorated, $25. 14-kt. Gold Filled: plain, $7.50; decorated, $8.50

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It will therefore wear and keep its beauty as long as the watch itself, eliminating all strap or ribbon replacements.

It will always remain clean, bright, sanitary, cool and non-binding, for it can not absorb perspiration and can not tarnish. It will keep your watch safe from the loss which might occur by the accidental cutting or tearing of a strap or ribbon.

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The mark "Wadsworth Quality" stamped inside a watch band is a recognized assurance of long wear and lasting beauty, of finest materials and workmanship.

Wadsworth Watch Bands in a variety of designs for men and women, are obtainable at all good jewelers'. Ask one of these jewelers to let you see how a Wadsworth Watch Band looks and feels on your wrist.

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

apiarist being required to harvest thirty or thirty-five thousand pounds making up a car.

It should, however, be remembered that the importance of any given area as a bee country depends not upon the extent of the warm season but upon the prevalence of nectar-bearing plants. Thus New York's honey crops sometimes exceed the production of any Southern State, and the same is true of the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

California, with its extensive field crops, its great orchards and multitudinous flowers of the waste places, leads the States of the Union as a honey-producer. New York, with its clover and buckwheat, is next. Texas is third, with its honey garnered from horsemint, gatclaw, mesquite, persimmon, and cotton. Then there is the great clover belt extending from Minnesota on the west, through Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, up through Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States.

Strange, is it not, that the ignorance and misconceptions that surround the bee should also extend to the product? Most people think that when they have pronounced the word "honey," they have exhausted the subject. They are unaware that there are from 200 to 300 kinds of honey, ranging from water-white product to the nearly black nectars of the buckwheat fields of New York and Pennsylvania.

Indeed, honey is not a very commonly used food in the United States. Altho the annual production is something less than three pounds per capita, beekeepers sometimes have trouble getting rid of their crops. For example, April of last year found a third of the clover honey of Michigan and Wisconsin and an equal quantity of the buckwheat of New York and Pennsylvania unsold.

For thousands of years the production of honey and wax—wax, incidentally, is not gathered from flowers but is the secretion of eight glands or plates on the abdomen of the bee—was supposed to be the only benefit the little insects conferred upon man. Now it is being more and more realized that the worth of the honey-bee should by no means be calculated by so narrow a measure. As a pollenizer of the blossoms of the orchards the bee is infinitely more valuable. Without the busy little worker, who is everlastingly pushing its dusted head into the blossoms, the growing of certain kinds of fruit like pears and plums would be impossible. The pollen is so heavy that the wind, no matter how strong it blows, is unable to bear it along, and it sinks impotently to the ground.

Is it any wonder that certain German scientists say the value of the bee to the fruit-grower is eleven times what it is to their honey-harvesting owners?

Test of Friendship.—SERGEANT (to new recruit)—"Under 'Comradeship' we put all that one man would do for another. For example, what would you do if your friend had his breakfast on the table, his buttons were not cleaned, and the bugle blew for parade?"

RECRUIT—"I should eat his breakfast for him while he cleaned his buttons."—*Passing Show* (*London*).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ANTI-NOISE CAMPAIGN

SHALL our cities be noiseless? How noisy are they, and where does the noise come from? Does it really do any harm? These questions can now be answered, or are in a fair way to be answered, we are told by Dr. E. E. Free in *The Forum* (New York). Two years ago that magazine instituted a "noise survey," which is believed to be the first on record. This was followed by a similar survey in Chicago, and by more restricted investigations in Washington, Boston, St. Louis, and other cities. These have brought out very interesting facts, and we are now in a position, Dr. Free thinks, to make our cities noiseless if we want them to be so, and if we care to pay the bill. Some of our most annoying noises are really expensive, and their abolition would actually save money. The noisy machine is a machine that is feeling the effects of undue wear. Writes Dr. Free:

The only real obstacle to quiet lives is an imaginary one. We think them impossible. In a decade or two, when another thought shall have come to us, it may be considered as clear a sign of bad municipal housekeeping to permit noisy streets as it is now to get along without sewers. Landlords who build or maintain dwellings that admit too much noise may then be held as much at fault as those who now allow the roofs to leak or gas to seep into the basement. Noise, indeed, is even easier to keep out of a properly built house than rain or sewer gas. Just as soon as enough people demand quiet, they can have it.

The blanket of noise that covers a modern city has been weighed and measured. A noise map of virtually any city may now be drawn from only a few actual measurements; it is almost identical, in fact, with a map of the traffic on the streets. We now know, also, approximately, how much of a city's noise comes from specified sources: from automobiles, street-cars, riveters, and the rest. The pressing uncertainties are now the psychological ones. It is evident that noise in itself is not especially harmful, for even the most nervous individuals often enjoy noises that they themselves make, from tapping their feet on the floor at a concert to tooting their automobile horns at every corner. It is always the other fellow who is annoyed. That the annoyance is real enough, there can be no question, nor does any psychologist who has studied noise imply that noises ought not to be stopt whenever possible. The uncertainties arise in deciding just which noises should be stopt first, which are most annoying and most harmful to average people. Is the single rooster who wakes up the city visitors in the country more of a menace to peace and comfort, or is it the continual deep-toned roar with which the city keeps awake its country cousins but lulls its own sons and daughters to rest?

Fortunately these problems of noise psychology have now been taken for their own by the Committee on the Elimination of Harmful Noise, of the National Safety Council of the United States. Thanks to the program of psychological studies

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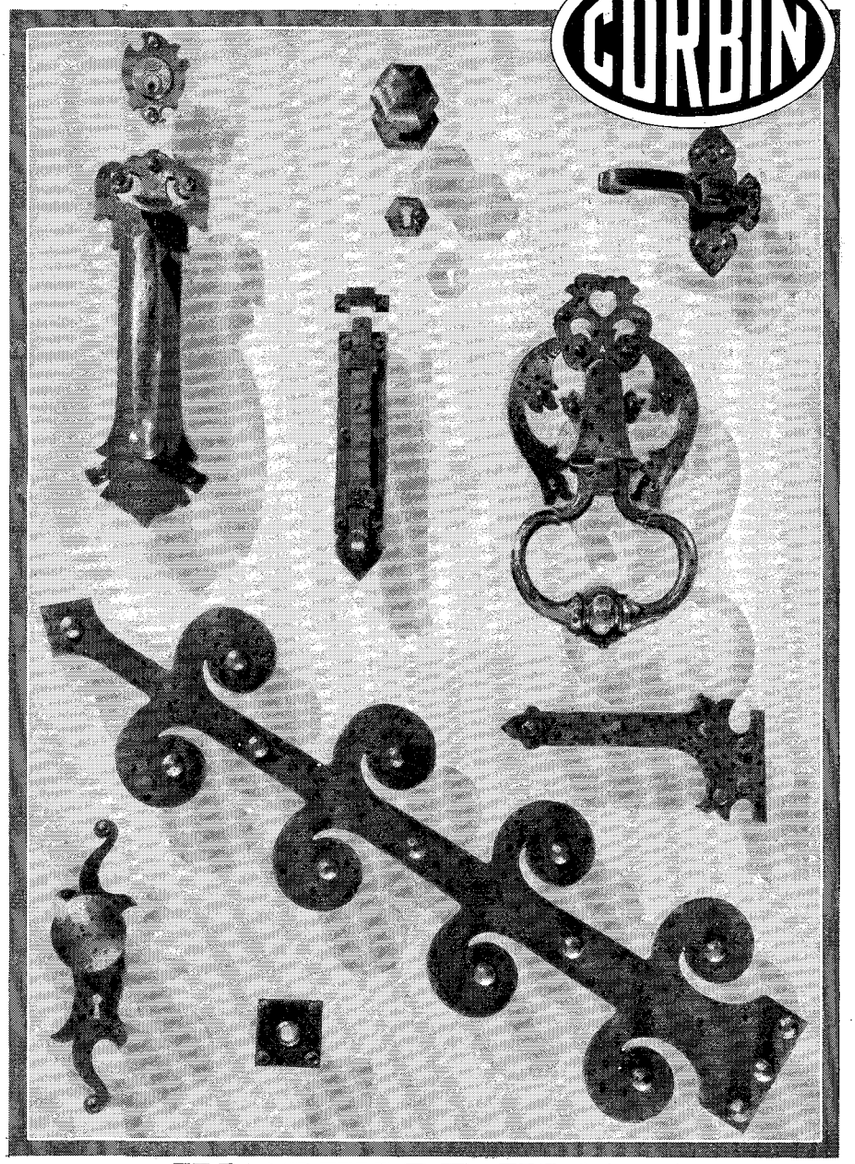

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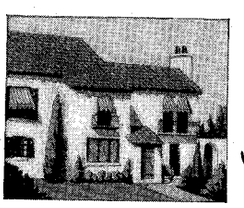

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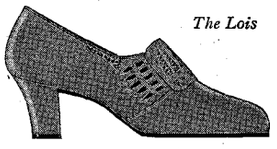

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

proposed by the Chairman of this Committee, we may expect some day to know just which kinds of noise are the most important to kill, as well as something about how to kill them.

The facts about the when, where, and how much of city noise are easily summarized. The great noise-maker is the traffic on the streets. Noise begins in the morning when the traffic does; during the day it ebbs and flows exactly as does the stream of vehicles using the streets. Streets that carry dense traffic also broadcast much noise. The corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue in New York City, a location cursed with three main streams of street traffic, three surface car lines, and two tracks of the Elevated Railway, still holds the palm as the noisiest normal street corner found in any city, the word "normal" being intended to exclude roofed-over places with exceptional reverberation, and a few other instances of similar rarity.

Another general fact about street noise is that it spreads little from its birthplace. There are interiors of blocks in New York City that are as quiet as the average country town, altho the four streets that surround these oases may be among the city's noisiest. The sound-waves generated in such plenitude on these streets are absorbed and reflected upward by the house fronts. Back yards may be actually shaded from the street noise as they would be from the sun.

As one ascends floor by floor in the high sky-scrapers of New York and Chicago, the noise entering the windows decreases little for the first eight or ten floors. Tall buildings standing alone are more fortunate, but such are rare nowadays, and if tall structures line both sides of a street, the street noise echoes upward with little diminution for perhaps as much as the first dozen floors. Between the tenth or twelfth floors, and about the twentieth or twenty-fifth, the street noise gradually dies away. At the same time, in New York, there becomes evident another noise which is negligible on the street-level, the noise of the whistles of tugboats and other vessels in the harbor.

Once, it is reported, this harbor noise was the most distressing in all New York. By an agitation some years ago, the tooting of the tugboats was somewhat diminished, and this habit of reasonably quiet operation seems to have persisted. Nowadays river noise is negligible in New York City's problem.

The average street noise of a normal busy street in New York or Chicago, Dr. Free tells us, makes the ordinary individual about one-third deaf. The noisiest streets may make him half-deaf, or even two-thirds so. Night noises, which many people find most annoying, are seldom louder than the equivalent of one-tenth deafness. The psychological effects are not determined exclusively by intensity. He goes on:

Among noise-making devices, a good word must be said for one commonly imagined to be the archdevil of them all—the riveting hammer used in the construction of steel buildings. The annoyance caused by these hammers to most individuals is altogether out of proportion to the

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ARE you troubled with overweight? Would you like to keep in good physical condition without heavy exercise? Here is the practical solution to your problem. Without physical exertion—without muscular development, you can still keep legs and arms supple—reduce weight—keep the entire body system toned up in glorious health. The Campbell Electric Exerciser

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physical intensity of their noise. Within distances of fifteen or twenty feet the noise emitted by these devices is intense, but no one except the machine's own trainers and attendants is apt to get so near to it as that. As measured under ordinary conditions on the street-level, the noise due to these machines is almost always less than the noise of traffic on a busy street itself. One possible explanation of why it seems so much louder than this is that the noise of the riveter is added to the noise from other sources, making the sum unbearable; for it is one of the physical properties of noise that two separate noises reenforce each other in the ear, like adding weights.

The most probable explanation of the extraordinary annoyance created by riveter noise is its intermittence. The ear has no chance to protect itself by forming a habit. Into the midst of comparative silence bursts the sudden rat-tat-tat like the explosions of a machine-gun. Riveting might actually be less annoying if it were louder but more continuous. The one great noise-maker, there can be no doubt whatsoever, is the automobile truck. This accounts for at least 40 per cent. of the noise at an average noisy corner in New York. Another 25 per cent. is produced by the Elevated Railway, an affliction which most other cities have escaped. Surface street-cars account for about another 20 per cent.

This leaves only 15 per cent. of New York City's noise to be supplied by private automobiles and their horns, by taxicabs, by horse-drawn vehicles of various kinds, by fire apparatus and police patrols and ambulances, by the whistles of the traffic policemen, by building and excavating operations, by railway engines in the city's fringes or tugboats on its rivers, and by all the rest. If electric traction and automobile trucks could be eliminated, New York would be quieter than it has been in a century.

The practical problem for every city or town is whether these two great sources of noise can be eliminated. Trucks and street-cars can not be forbidden the streets; they are servants far too useful for that. Perhaps they can be made less noisy?

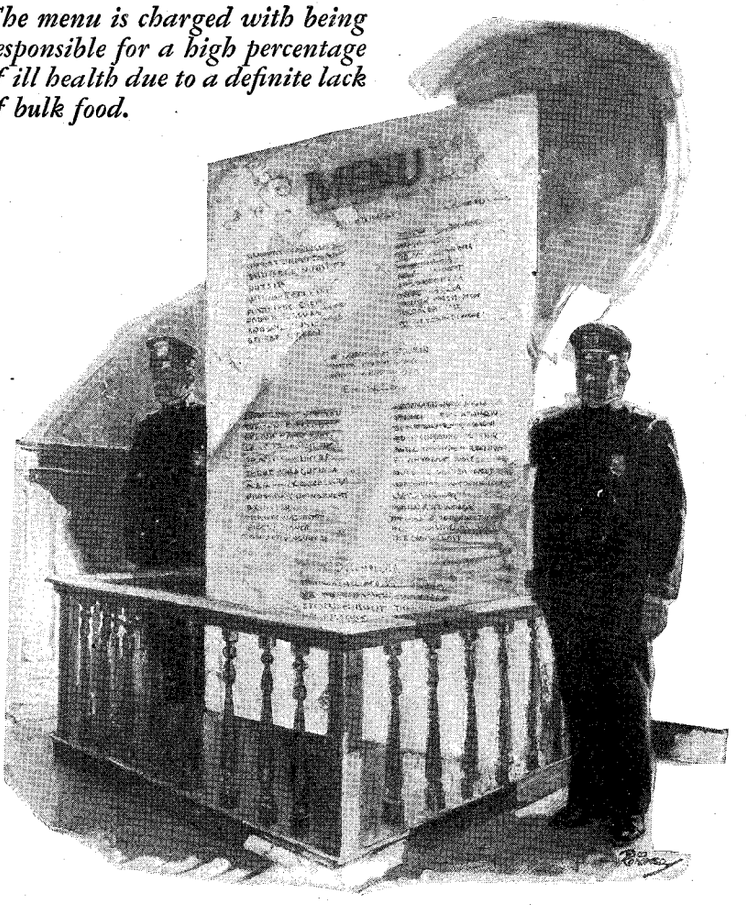
There is no doubt of an affirmative answer. Indeed, the elimination of most of the noise now emitted by trucks and street-cars is absurdly easy. In any kind of moving machinery there are two chief noise-makers. One is the pounding of metal parts against each other, like the tapping of the valves of an automobile engine or the grinding of the gears. The other is something loose that rattles. Both do harm—mechanically as well as to the listener's ear. The best gears are so designed and oiled that they make little noise, with correspondingly little wear. Loose boards, gear cases, metal sides, and the like should be bolted down tight. With street-cars another item is the presence of bad crossings, gaps, or loose joints in the rails. All these things are bad engineering. Taken together they create more city noise than everything else combined.

It is quite within the power of any community to force proper service on the owners of trucks, street-cars, and other vehicles. Public inspection of devices for safety is now a common rule. Is inspection of vehicles for noisiness something that we noise-haters are entitled to ask?

Nobody knows what noise costs, and nobody is going to discover except by some more hard scientific work. Preliminary experiments by Dr. John J. B. Morgan, of Northwestern University show that noise

INDICTED!

The menu is charged with being responsible for a high percentage of ill health due to a definite lack of bulk food.



DOCTORS agree that constipation, frequently caused by lack of bulk in diet, is one of the underlying causes of ill health.

Many persons could escape constipation entirely if they would eat more bulk food regularly.

Millions of people enjoy healthful regularity by eating Post's Bran Flakes every morning for breakfast. This delicious nut-brown cereal appeals to their appetites and at the same time provides bulk that helps to banish constipation.

**Ordinary cases of constipation, brought about by too little bulk in the diet, should yield to Post's Bran Flakes. If your case is abnormal, consult a competent physician at once and follow his advice.*

Make this two weeks' test

Constipation must not be neglected!* Start our two weeks' test now. Mail the coupon for a free sample which will show how delicious this food is. Or, better still, order a package from your grocer.

Start the test by eating a dish of Post's Bran Flakes for breakfast, with milk or cream, and eat it every day for two weeks. Vary it, if you like, with fresh or preserved fruits. It also makes delicious muffins and bran bread.

We predict after the two weeks' test you will find that Post's Bran Flakes has acted as a natural regulator, and you will notice a difference in how you feel.

Then follow the example of millions of healthy people who eat it every morning.

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as an ounce (Post Health Products) *of prevention*

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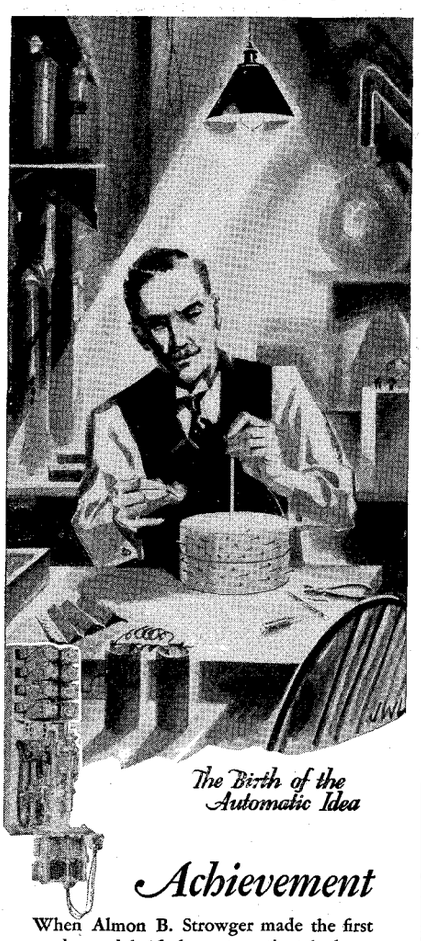

The Birth of the Automatic Idea

Achievement

When Almon B. Strowger made the first crude model of the automatic telephone switch forty years ago, he little dreamed that its fundamental principles would eventually be adapted to the needs of world industry in numerous ways.

The success of the Strowger Automatic Switch was first proved in public telephone exchanges in various parts of the world. They were later adapted to P-A-X, the accepted system of automatic interior telephony . . . today they also form the basis of the Strowger Watchman Supervisory Systems, Tele-Chec Systems (for Theaters), Industrial Fire Alarm Systems, Supervisory Control Systems for Power Stations, and Railway Signalling and Communication Systems . . . all developed on the same sound engineering principles, and utilizing largely the same proven equipment.

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Strowger Automatic Equipment includes Public Automatic Telephone Systems . . . P-A-X (Private Automatic Exchange) . . Watchman Supervisory Systems . . . . Tele-Chec Systems (for Theaters) . . . . Industrial Fire Alarm Systems . . . . Supervisory Control Systems for Power Stations . . . . and Railway Signalling and Communication Systems.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

seems to have effects on such purely bodily matters as the heart-beat. These experiments the committee hopes to follow up and extend.

For communities, let us offer the *Forum* noise code in condensed form, thus:

1. The owner of any automobile truck, street-car, or other vehicle found, on inspection, to be emitting unnecessary noise because of loose parts or bad adjustment shall be subject to heavy fine.

2. Loose joints in street rails, wide gaps at rail crossings, or other noise-producing breaks in the rails are prohibited.

3. No automobile horn or other warning signal shall be blown on streets equipped with traffic lights or provided with traffic officers (horn signals being then totally unnecessary) and horn signals in other locations shall be limited to a single sound lasting not over one second.

These rules are practicable and enforceable. They will reduce noise at least 50 per cent. How many communities really want to be quiet?

INSECT ZOO IN PARIS

WHAT might be called an insect zoo has just opened in Paris, where the public is turning its attention from the lions and tigers in the menageries to the new vivarium in the Jardin des Plantes. Here it has the extraordinary experience of watching insects in their natural environments, each group shown in an indoor glass cage fitted up to seem like home to the inhabitants. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

This somewhat unique accomplishment has not been so easy as it might seem. The insects come from various climates, and their requirements are naturally vastly different. Thus a complicated heating system is necessary to simulate the African desert in one cage, and a coolish temperature in the next. Heat, humidity, and light have all formed tremendous problems solved by the ingenuity of Dr. Jeannel, director of the vivarium. In some cases it has been necessary to fool the insects for the benefit of the public. In their desire to establish the closest possible contact with objects about them, the scorpions, if left to their own devices, would completely disappear from sight by burying themselves and leave the public to look at a seemingly empty cage. However, they seem very well satisfied to hide beneath plates of transparent glass through which they can easily be seen. A pair of giant phasmas have shown that hens are not the only ones whose reproduction is affected by electric light. For two months they failed to reproduce, but the day an electric light was put in their cage they responded accordingly. Several cages are devoted to exhibits of insect mimicry. There are the giant phasmas, just mentioned, which look like the green leaves they feed upon, and others which exactly resemble the straw-colored branches to which they are clinging. The observer must watch closely for some movement to tell which is which. The vivarium is for the purpose of exhibiting all cold-blooded animals in their natural environments, but the insect exhibits are the most unusual part of the program.

Loosen Up Chest Colds

Just Rub Away Danger

When your lungs are congested and you have a hacking cough watch out! Rub Musterole on the sore spot. There's nothing better for quick, safe relief. Musterole penetrates the skin bringing a soothing, cooling sensation and welcome relief.

Recommended by doctors and nurses, Musterole relieves cold in chest, sore throat, bronchitis, aches and pains in the back and joints. Keep Musterole handy.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

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EARTH SPINS NOW FASTER, NOW SLOWER

SO, at least, says Dr. Benjamin Boss, director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, New York, who believes he has discovered that every day the earth changes a little in its rate of rotation. This variation, he finds, appears to be related to the frequency of earthquakes, and further investigation of it might aid in the study of these phenomena. One question suggested is: Are there earth tides as well as ocean tides? Says Science Services *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

Dr. Boss has found evidence for this apparent variation in a long study of star positions. At the Dudley Observatory an exhaustive catalog of star places is in preparation, and in the work on this it has been found that a considerable correction, which varies annually, is needed for the right ascension of the stars—the celestial equivalent of longitude. As a telescope permanently placed on the earth would point to different right ascensions in the sky as the earth turns, any change in the rate of the earth's rotation would affect the right ascensions of the stars.

For some time, says Dr. Boss, it has been known that the sun, the moon, and the planets Venus and Mercury, undergo changes indicating the variable rotation of the earth over long periods of years.

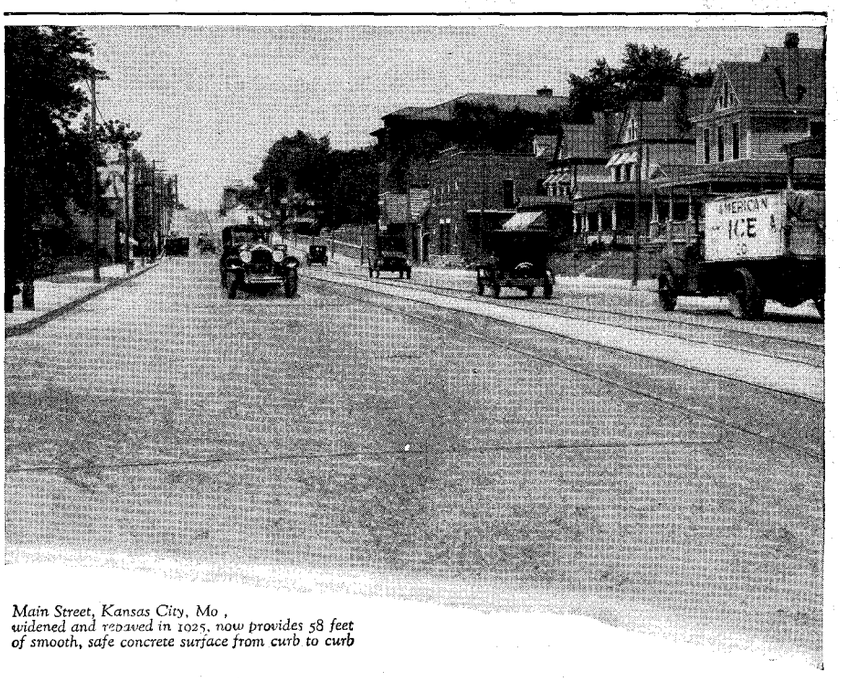
The annual change in the star positions can be explained by a daily variation in the rate of rotation of the earth. Possible evidence in favor of such a variation is suggested when checking clock time with the stars, for it has been found that there is a daily variation in the clock rate, which indicates that the earth may change daily in the rate of its rotation.

That the changes in the moon and stars are both due to the same cause is indicated by the fact that when the minor fluctuations in the moon's path and the variation in star positions are plotted over a long period of years, the curves are closely similar. About 1860 both curves reached a minimum, while about 1900 they were both at a high mark. Since that they have been going down, until 1920, when the moon fluctuation reached a minimum. For the last ten years the figures for the star variations have not been completed, but they also seem to have reached a minimum about the same time. Dr. Boss believes that this indicates very strongly that the two variations are due to the same cause.

What this cause may be is not certain, but Dr. Boss thinks that it is very likely to be the result of tides in the earth. This view is supported by the fact that Dr. A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, has actually obtained experimental evidence of earth tides. Ocean tides are not sufficient to account for the observed phenomena, but if the outer crust of the earth is in a condition such as recent investigation supposes it to be, tidal friction might appreciably affect the rate at which the earth turns.

According to Dr. Boss, the tide might produce the long period changes by the fact that the crust of the earth lifted at high tide fails to settle back to its original position. Thus the earth's diameter is gradually increased, slowing its rotation. When a critical point is reached, it gradually starts to settle, speeding up rotation.

Smooth, *Safe* Streets



Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., widened and repaved in 1925, now provides 58 feet of smooth, safe concrete surface from curb to curb

MODERN traffic requires modern pavements. The old, rough, narrow streets laid in the horse-and-buggy days are wholly inadequate to today's needs in any progressive American town.

Every growing community needs more wide, smooth-surfaced streets to accommodate safely the rapidly increasing demands of motor traffic. Your own town must be unusual indeed if it does not suffer from dangerous and costly traffic congestion—congestion that can be promptly relieved by new and durable pavements. For even where street-widening is impractical, traffic flow can be greatly speeded up by a new pavement of portland cement concrete—usable from curb to curb.

Why not stimulate action on needed street improvements in your town? *Now* is the time. Paving costs can hardly be lower. Traffic will never be lighter. You can easily be the leader of a local movement for wide, smooth-surfaced pavements. We will gladly furnish you information as to how to start a campaign which will get results of benefit to you and every citizen in your community. For details write the—

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
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A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete
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Portland cement concrete pavements retain their smooth, rigid surface *indefinitely*. No well built concrete streets have ever worn out! They "stand up" under the pounding of heavy vehicles—and provide the safest traction for rubber tires—wet or dry. Concrete can be quickly and easily replaced, when cut for installation of underground pipes, without resulting weakness or surface blemish. An interesting illustrated booklet will be sent on request.

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INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

THE STOCK MARKET'S MARCH MADNESS

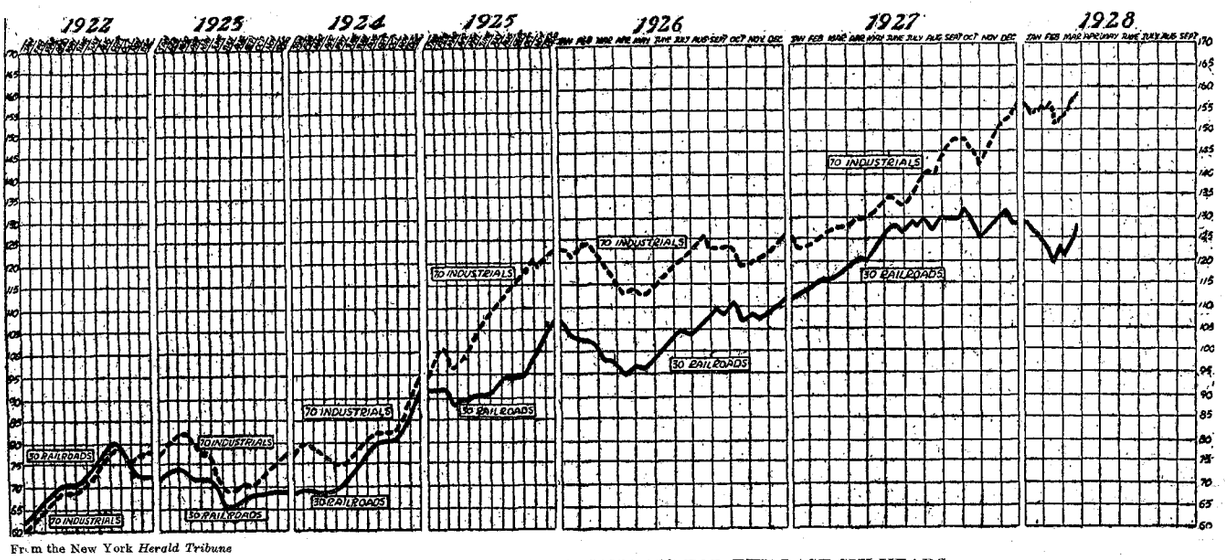
STARTLING AS HAVE BEEN the advances of stocks in Wall Street this month, breaking all kinds of records for value and volume of activity, nevertheless, as one financial observer remarks, "these advances did not sell an additional radio set, make an additional automobile, provide an additional ton of freight for the railroads to carry, or give additional employment to another man." And yet, continues this same writer, "the mere fact that the stocks of certain companies went up served to reassure a number of business men who had exprest doubt as to the reality of the claims for prosperity and were exercised concerning unemployment." And it seems to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that when the New York Stock Market was "sharing the front-page head-lines with Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, King of Hedjaz and Sultan of Nejd, and other highly important people hither and yon," it was simply demonstrating "in a quite spectacular manner a new belief in the soundness of the economic foundations of the country." The first two weeks of advance in prices in March are characterized by *Barron's Weekly* as "the most vigorous expression of confidence in the business outlook ever registered in the third month of a Presidential year." On the other hand, there are plenty of financial observers who find little connection between business conditions and speculative activities. As they understand it, the market has simply taken the bit in its teeth. *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* sees the recent "unbridled speculation" as something which has been going on "in utter disregard of the fundamental conditions that must in the end govern real values—and therein lies its greatest and gravest menace." "In the ultimate analysis," wrote Richard Spillane in his column in the New York *Morning Telegraph* during the height of the excitement, "overspeculation never bodes good for the market. There is overspeculation in this one to a decided degree." And that consistently conservative business daily, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says:

As a matter of fact, the present market does not reflect in any truthful or accurate way the general state of business, nor does it indicate how far the outlook for industrial activity or profit warrants improvement in security values. A great deal of the present trading is a contest between those who have gone short of the market and who, therefore, have an immediate interest on the short side, and those who are opposed to them and are seeking to put prices ahead. Easy money continued and artificially maintained has rendered this kind of manipulation inexpensive, so far as the cost of borrowed funds is concerned, and at the same time has opened it to a great many persons who had previously never been engaged in this kind of operation. The struggle between conflicting groups has greatly intensified the feverishness of the market, and has opened the way to possibilities of a slump, resulting from the extremely unstable basis on which stock values now rest.

Roughly speaking, security prices (which had been advancing most of the time since the beginning of 1922) slumped gently during January and February. But without warning—at least as far as the general public were concerned—buying started on a large scale in the first week of the present month, with General Motors playing the most active part, and continued on an even larger scale in the following week with Radio Corporation of America succeeding to the place of market leader. Tuesday, March 13, broke the record for activity on the New York Stock Exchange, a total of 3,947,530 shares having changed hands. As 3,000,000-share days have been common all this month, this record may be broken before this page reaches the reader. Naturally, space forbids our quoting more than a tiny fraction of the comment in the financial columns describing and explaining these stock moves. W. S. Cousins, writing for the King Features Syndicate, speaks for many financial writers when he says that "technical market conditions, rather than industrial and business developments, were doubtless responsible for the bulk of the sensational advances in the market's speculative leader":

An overconfident bear contingent figured too broadly on the slumping business in the first two months of the year, the increase in unemployment, the poor earnings reports for 1927, and, last but not least, the threatened cudgels over the backs of the bulls by the Reserve Bank heads.

At last, said the bears, our time has come. Suiting their



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

HOW STOCKS HAVE BEEN ADVANCING FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

This diagram, printed in the New York *Herald Tribune* of March 19, indicates the course of the market prices of seventy representative industrial stocks (the broken line) and thirty representative railroad stocks (the solid line). It shows the recovery from the 1921 depression and the progress of the so-called "Coolidge market" beginning in the fall of 1924. At the extreme right, the abrupt upturn in each curve portrays the spectacular advance in stocks during the present month.

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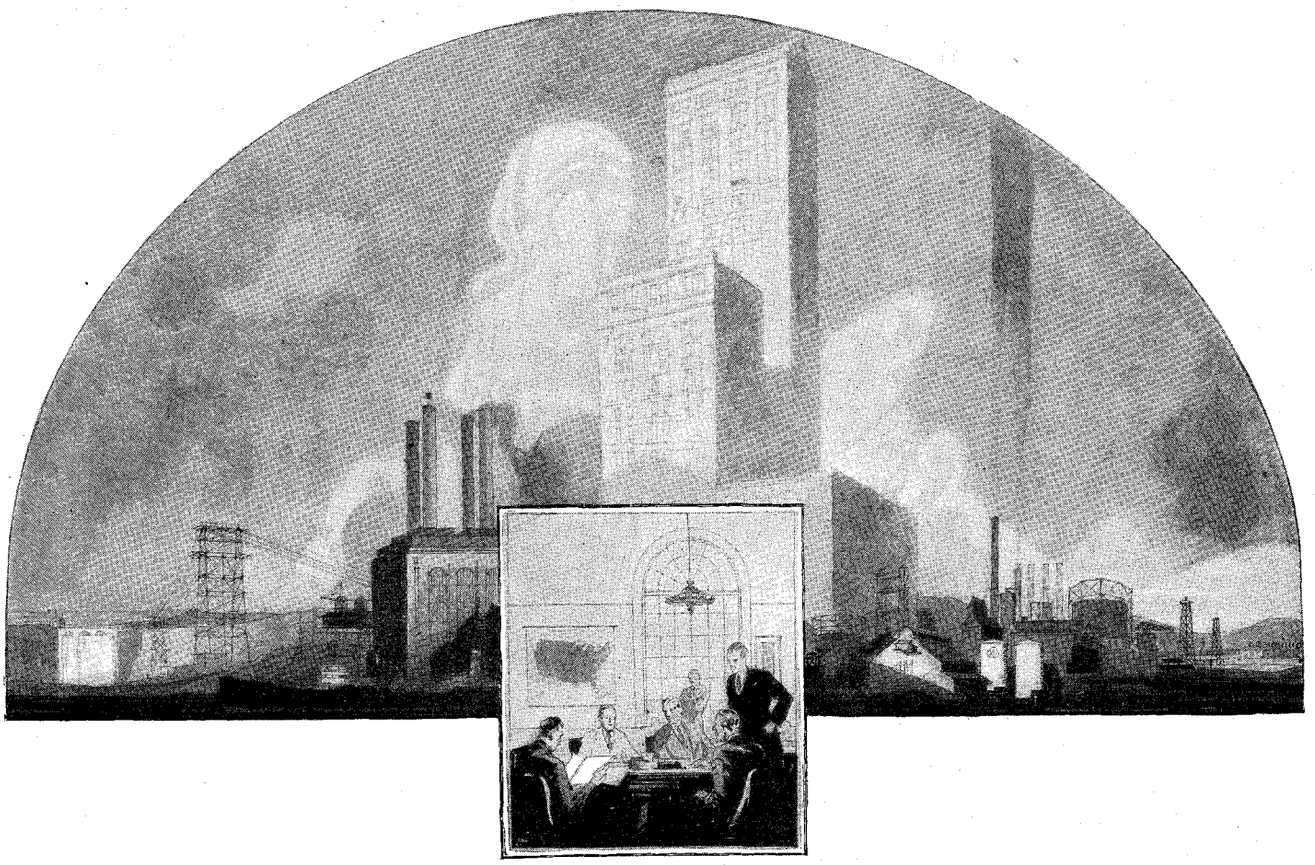

One of the Strongest Features of Cities Service Management

is its Budget System, controlling all expenditures of this $650,000,000 organization

Cities Service has brought unified management of diversified industries into American business—a principle which is largely responsible for the tremendous growth of this organization.

Also of great importance is the Cities Service Budget Plan, whereby economies and steady progress are effected through the complete control of expenditures.

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The Cities Service Budget System has been an important factor in making the Cities Service organization one of the 12 largest industrial enterprises in the country.

Over 300,000 investors are now participating in the success of Cities Service. From a small beginning in 1910, this nation-wide organization has grown into a dominant position, the wisdom of its policies being increasingly recognized by the general public as well as by its millions of customers in 33 states.

. . .

Send for a copy of "Serving 3,000 Communities," an illustrated booklet describing the growth and activities of the Cities Service organization and its fiscal agents, Henry L. Doherty & Company. It will be sent free upon request to Cities Service Company, 60 Wall St., New York City.

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Founded in 1852

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In 1876 at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, gas stoves were shown and a baking powder company demonstrated the baking of cake by gas. It was 44 years earlier, in 1832, that James Sharp had shown at his home in Northampton, England, that gas could be used for cooking.

Unsuitable rates prevented the general use of gas for cooking in the United States until about 1895. Now approximately 52,000,000 persons in this country are served.

Gas for Househeating

One of the largest opportunities for the gas industry now is househeating. Since 1919 new installations of gas househeating equipment have increased over 2,000%. Additional homes are being heated by gas at the rate of 100,000 a year.

31% of the customers served by the Associated System are gas consumers. During the five years ending December 31, 1927, over 18,000 gas consumers have been added to the present Associated properties through natural growth.

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Incorporated in 1906

Write for our Annual Report "L"

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

action to the word, they began in early February to "sell their heads off"—selling the stocks they did not own, always a risky business when the sap is running up the trees, according to the sages of Wall Street.

They sold entirely too much of such closely held stocks as Radio Corporation, International Nickel and other pool pets.

They invited disaster by entering a condition which virtually permitted the bulls to name the price, at which they would be permitted to cover, and the bulls, flushed with their successes of the last four years and with overflowing coffers as the result of huge market profits made in stock ventures, went about their work coolly and deliberately.

Then the favorite shares, as the New York *World* notes, went "soaring to heights which even the most sanguine traders would not have predicted a fortnight before." What has been called "The Battle of the Billions" was on. General Motors moved up from 137, when the move began, to 174 on March 20, and Radio Corporation of America from 93 to 160. In the second week of the March move the activity on the Exchange was without precedent, writes C. Norman Stabler in the New York *Herald Tribune:* "rumors, facts, suppositions, tips, and the rest of the galaxy of contrivances which whet the appetite of the public for a 'play' in the market were brought forward, and with a degree of success that doubtless succeeded the wildest expectations." As this market commentator describes the day-by-day activity of the second week in March, following the announcement that during the previous week the management of General Motors had bought another $30,000,000 worth of the stock:

On Monday this premier motor issue still held the lead. Tuesday it was displaced by Radio when a corner threatened. Wednesday American Linseed common, a non-dividend-paying issue, garnered a large share of the honors on the expectation that dividends would be paid on the company's senior stock issue. Thursday provided a slight breathing spell, while the list solidified its gains, but still sales topped the 3,000,000-share mark by a wide margin. Friday saw one of the week's most frenzied periods of speculation under the magic of a rumor that President Coolidge would run again. Altho unverified the report gave the constructive forces a ray of hope that previously had been dwindling. New York Central and General Motors led this advance. The short session Saturday gave the bedraggled brokers little respite, prices being whirled up to a new high for all time in a volume of trading that exceeded anything ever recorded for a two-hour session.

Everybody must be asking the meaning of such a demonstration of Stock Market strength, writes Franklin K. Sprague, financial editor of *The Herald Tribune.* He leans to the conclusion that the market

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is not forecasting or reflecting anything in the business situation, but that it merely represents "the outlet of speculative enthusiasm created by an oversupply of money at easy rates." H. Parker Willis, editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in a review of stock-market activities, hears that the change of front is attributed, "rightly or wrongly, to the expression of a desire by Washington political authorities that the situation should be 'taken in hand' and the decline prevented from going any further":

It may be taken for granted, of course, that the authorities in Washington would do what they could to check and hold up the tendency to a slump in the market, since undoubtedly one of the principal appeals to be made in the coming campaign will be founded upon the prosperity through which the country has supposedly been passing. It is the opinion of not a few politicians that this prosperity is best reflected in high and rising prices for stocks—a point of view which has often been set forth at the Treasury Department. Be this as it may, the psychology of the autumn Presidential campaign undoubtedly calls for resistance to depressing tendencies, and precisely that kind of resistance has been furnished by those who have sought during the past week to push prices upward.

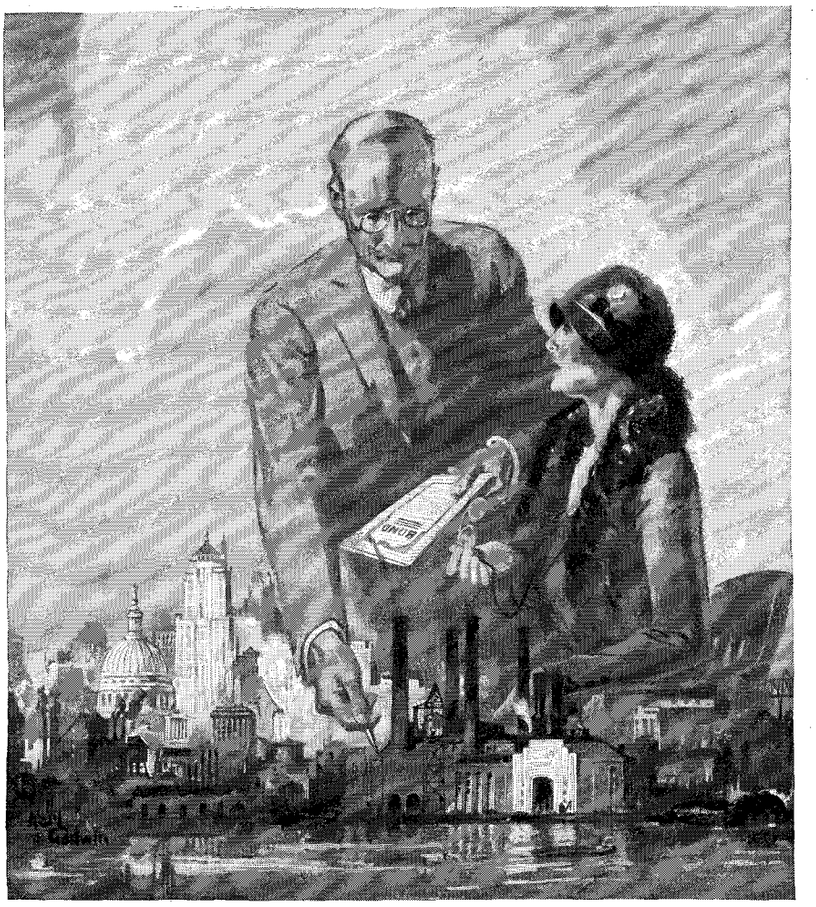
It seems obvious to Charles F. Speare of the Consolidated Press "that the market could not have attained its present proportions or have advanced so sensationally without the tacit consent of those who, a month ago, were using their best efforts to keep it from rising. Its entire complexion has changed since the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board stated it to be his belief that brokers' loans were not dangerously high." There is another vague influence that Mr. Speare thinks "deserves consideration in an analysis of this month's remarkable market; it has to do with national politics and the Presidential nomination":

Concretely, Wall Street believes that President Coolidge will be nominated and that he will accept the nomination. The alternative opinion is that if he is not selected at the Kansas City convention in June, the eventual choice of the Republicans will be Charles Evans Hughes. The prestige of the latter has increased enormously since the Havana Conference.

Mr. Hughes, like Mr. Coolidge, has already declined to consider a nomination, but this does not prevent the financial district from speculating on the possibilities of enlisting either of the men and visioning their election and a subsequent period of business prosperity and peaceful international relationships.

As clearly reflecting the prevailing view in Wall Street, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* quotes from *The Wall Street News* these paragraphs in an article entitled "The Stock Market Refuses the Rôle of Barometer":

For many years the stock market has been looked upon as being a perfect barometer of business, and its recent refusal to reflect these conditions has led



"Which bonds should I buy?"

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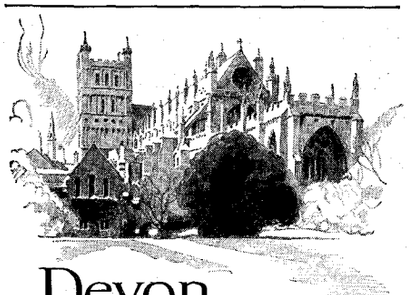

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

to the belief that a new order of things is in the making. It is suggested that the answer might be found that business on the exchanges of the country is becoming an institution in itself where the unbounded wealth of the country finds scope for its activity, and where greater rewards than those realized in many commercial lines may be had. In this connection it might be pointed out that some months ago Charles M. Schwab stated that many of the steel manufacturers would have realized a greater return on their invested capital had it been placed in gilt-edged securities instead of being used to produce steel products to be sold at unsatisfactory prices.

While in some instances the market has taken cognizance of unfavorable returns accruing to manufacturing corporations, its price trend as a whole has moved independently of things not to its liking. It would seem that it has its own supply and demand, its own funds, its own credits, its own methods and its own public. Truly, a business entity in itself. It may be that the old order has changed.

The difficulty about accepting this theory, as *The Chronicle* itself sees it, "is that in the long run market prices of securities must find their justification in the earnings and profits of the properties which the securities represent and that with trade poor or declining, earnings and profits will also fall off or disappear, and the intrinsic merit of the securities be correspondingly reduced. A speculation for higher prices that is not firmly buttressed on business activity and business prosperity, rests on foundations of quicksand."

There is no space here for an extended analysis of the specific reasons for the activity in particular stocks like General Motors and Radio Corporation. Radio Corporation officials insist that there is nothing in the intentions or situation of the company itself to account for the stock's gyrations on the market. Various analysts point out that for years the corporation has been plowing earnings back into the business; the common stock, upon which no dividends have ever been paid, is earning about $6 a share. It is stated that the strength of General Motors has been based partly on the publication of an extremely favorable report for 1927, and present favorable conditions in the automobile industry, and also upon the fact that the Managers Securities Company, a subsidiary, was buying the stock in the open market at around 150.

Sock Him with a Feather.—The treatment of prisoners in one South Australian jail is remarkably humane. A regular visitor inquired recently regarding an old offender: "What's wrong with Bill? He seems to have a grouch."

"No wonder," said one of his mates. "He threatened the warden with a shovel to-day, and now they won't let him go to choir practise."—*Smith's Weekly.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 15.—Count von Bernstorff, chief of the German delegation to the Preparatory Commission for a Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations, asks for absolute publicity and the placing on record of every nation's equipment for war, and all equipment convertible to military use.

The British Navy estimates, presented to Parliament, amount to $285,000,000, a cut of $3,500,000.

March 17.—The Nicaragua Supreme Court appoints Brig.-Gen. Frank McCoy, U. S. A., President of the National Board of Elections.

March 18.—Fifty thousand members of the National Peasants' party of Roumania, are reported to have unsuccessfully demanded the resignation of Premier Bratianu, and the installation of Juliu Maniu as Premier.

DOMESTIC

March 14.—No word is received from Capt. Walter Hinchliffe and Miss Elsie Mackay, who set out from Cranwell, England, to attempt a flight across the Atlantic, and they are believed lost.

Edward P. Costigan resigns from the Tariff Commission, charging that President Coolidge's refusal to act on evidence that certain tariff rates should be lowered had "helped to wreck the Commission's usefulness."

March 15.—In an address before the Council on Foreign Relations, meeting in New York, Secretary of State Kellogg, suggests that all nations sign treaties providing for arbitration, conciliation and unqualified "renunciation of war," but decries all military pacts.

March 16.—The known death-list in the dam disaster in the San Francisquito canyon, California, is put at 203. The bodies of many more are missing.

March 17.—The House passes, 287 to 58, the Naval building bill, authorizing the construction of fifteen light cruisers and one aircraft carrier at a total cost of $274,000,000.

The submarine *S-4*, with her eight dead, is raised to the surface by a Navy salvage crew three months after she was sunk by the Coast Guard destroyer *Paulding* off Provincetown, Massachusetts.

March 18.—Senator Capper of Kansas, Republican, and Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, demand that all facts connected with the Teapot Dome oil scandal be made public, and that all men in office who contributed to the suppression of the facts be ousted.

March 19.—The Woodrow Wilson Medal and the Woodrow Wilson Peace Award of $25,000 are awarded to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at a dinner of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in New York "for his service in the cause of international friendship."

March 20.—Sen. James Couzens of Michigan introduces a resolution denouncing Secretary Mellon for his attitude in the Teapot Dome oil investigation and demanding his resignation.

President Coolidge gives a recess appointment to John J. Esch as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, following the Senate's rejection of his renomination to that post.

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THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Where Time Flies.—A. J. Tobin of Clymer Auto Co. spent 30 days last week at the Ford plant.—*Hudson (Wis.) paper.*

Use Rubber Gloves.—How to keep the smell of an onion from your breath: Peel carefully, slice with perfect precision, pepper and salt sufficiently and add a little olive oil and a few drops of vinegar and then throw all away.—*College Humor.*

May Be Hiding in Some Tunnel.—

LOST AND FOUND

K. & T. train arriving St. Louis Thursday; very liberal reward. Call Garfield 6600, Station 356.—*St. Louis Times.*

Crowded Life.—William McGale, 3, a World War veteran, died suddenly Monday.—*Cleveland News.*

Mighty Particular.—Experienced Salespeople Wanted, male or female. No other need apply.—*Winnipeg paper.*

The Original Joe?—Col. Joe Miller, 56, was the eldest son of the famous Miller brothers, owners of 101 Ranch.—*Houston Press.*

Cat's Rival.—MOUSE-WORK—Settled white woman des. pos., refs. City or country. 1006 Pine St.—*Ad in the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Torturing Our Dumb Friends.—At Le Cirque de Paris a French poet entere a cage of lions and read poetry for thirty minutes. The S. P. C. A. is certainly getting lax.—*Judge.*

Missed His Ocean.—VENTURA, Cal., February 16. (A.P.)—The body of a man believed to be one of the missing transatlantic flyers was washed ashore near here to-day.—*Texas paper.*

Veteran Campaigner.—OLD SLOW POKE—"Mister Jackson, er—that is, I would like to, er—that is, I mean I have been going with your daughter for five years."

OLD MAN—"Well, whadda you want—a pension?"—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

Muzzle the Winner.—Miss Jewel Gauthier, a chorus girl, won the chow-mein eating championship by consuming five lbs. A judge—or maybe it was the restaurant proprietor—told her to stop when the other contestants quit.—*Scranton (Pa.) paper.*

Merely a Diplomat.—DOUGHBOY—"Aw, what do you know about war?"

LEATHERNECK—"Nothin', buddy. Not a thing. War's somethin' I don't know nothin' about. But I got two medals in an intervention, three machete cuts in a pacification, and six bullet wounds in a punitive expedition."—*Life.*

Hit the High Spots.—When in Rome, do as the Romeos do.—*Louisville Satyr.*

Lift His Face.—WANTED—By experienced carpenter, alterations, finishing, general repair.—*Tucson (Ariz.) paper.*

Editing the Almanac.—"What will the modern girl be twenty years from now?"

"Oh, about three years older."—*Purple Cow.*

Trumping Mother's Ace.—Sign in a restaurant: "Pie Like Mother Used to Make, 5c.—Our Pie, 10c.—*Quip on a Hollywood sandwich shop menu.*

SQUIRE: "Did you suffer badly from the floods, Mr. Giles?"

MR. GILES: "I should think I did! Why, I was shut up in the house with the missus for nearly a week." —*Passing Show* (London).

Mathematics Made Easy.—"You have ten potatoes and have to divide them between three persons. What do you do?"

"Mash them."—*Der Wahre Jakob (Berlin).*

Acheless Age.—A British scientist predicts that, in time to come, men will be born toothless. We thought, in our ignorance, that they usually were born that way.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Kit with a Kick.—Found—Lady's handbag containing two Octagon Soap Coupons, One Red Cross Stamp, a quantity of Church of God Literature and One Pair of Dice.—*Sweetwater (Tenn.) paper.*

Ducking the Mob.—SHE—"But I thought this place was always crowded."

HE—"It usually is between seven and eight, but I believe in coming late to avoid the rush that comes early to avoid the rush."—*Iowa Frivol.*

No Palm-leaves Needed.—"But now winter is regarded by the explorer, as by the Eskimo, as a useful period for sledging. The ice and snow have better surfaces and the temperatures are not uncomfortably high."—*Charles Fitzhugh Talman in Science Service (Washington), quoted by the Digest and pounced upon by several trusty scouts.*

Raising Hob.—"What is the greatest water-power known to man?"

"Woman's tears."—*Tawney Kat.*

Theft Insurance.—OLD SHE—"I've just had my face lifted."

YOUNG SHE—"Nonsense! Who'd steal such a thing?"—*Texas Ranger.*

Rip Van Winkle Wakes Up.—Radio man will exchange bow and arrows for B. batteries or speaker unit.—*Santa Barbara paper.*

Assorted Live Stock.—Loren Hague shipped sheep to Kansas City and Frank Wise to Wichita last week.—*Newton (Kansas) paper.*

Rival Sects.—Stenographers, 1 Protestant, $12–$15, 1 real estate.—*Boston Globe.*

Not Initiated.—HE—"Do you like Gissing?"

HER—"I don't know how to giss."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Another Marvel.—For Sale—Two Toulouse geese and a gander, 2 years old, all ready to lay. A. K.—*Rockland (Me.) paper.*

Prodigal Sons.—They had lunch in Bakersfield on their return trip with Ray Beckley who is feeding hogs there.—*Oregon paper.*

Target Practise.—MRS. PECK—"Henry, did you see anything in the paper about Mr. Blinker running over his mother-in-law?"

PECK—"Not yet. I haven't come to the sporting news."—*Boston Transcript.*

What We Missed.—London, October 30 (A. P.)—All the most darling women in England gathered around one table at a dinner as guests of the Women's Engineering Society.—*Buffalo paper.*

Barrage Begun.—FIRST ACTRESS (before the curtain goes up)—"Is the audience ready?"

SECOND ACTRESS—"Yes, they're coughing nicely."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Why Not?—

J. NEVLIN
WHYBARK
Baritone
Teacher of Singing
—*Ad in a Los Angeles paper.*

Safety First.—Henry and Sylvia were out driving. Henry had one arm around Sylvia, when the car hit a bump and skidded.

"Oh, Henry," gasped Sylvia, "use two hands."

"Can't," says Henry, grimly. "Gotta drive with one!"—*Navy Log.*

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